The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5043 號三十四零千五第 日四十二月一十年酉癸治同 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 13TH JANUARY, 1874. 二拜禮 號三十月正英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

Jan. 12, TIGRE, French str., 1,750, Lecointre, Shanghai 9th January; General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Jan. 12, MENZALEH, French steamer, 1,008, Mourrut, Yokohama 6th January, General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Jan. 12, CHINKIANG, Brit. str., 798, J. Hogg, Shanghai 9th Jan., General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

Departures.

Jan. 11, PARADIES, for Whampoa.

Jan. 12, CHINKIANG, str., for Canton.

Jan. 12, THALES, str., for Canton.

Jan. 12, JAPAN, str., for Yokohama and San Francisco.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, JANUARY 12TH.

Japan, str., for Yokohama and San Francisco.

Rita, for Manila.

Douglas, str., for East Coast.

Banian, for Manila.

Maggie, for Saigon.

Canadienne, for Manila.

Yesso, str., for Whampoa.

Passengers.

Per *Tigre*, str., from Shanghai:—

For Hongkong.—Messrs. J. R. Bromley, Moore, Boutier and Meyer, and 7 Chinese. For Suez.—Mr. Stave. For Naples.—Mr. Gardener. For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Bell, 4 children and 2 female servants, Messrs. Thompson, Milsom, and Bridges and Capt. Short.

Per *Menzaleh*, str., from Yokohama:—

For Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Messrs. Nichell and White, Mrs. Gray, and 1 Chinese. For other ports.—Colonel Marquerie, Messrs. De Mongolfier, Dabeif, Michel, Smith, Anthony and Belisser, Dr. Forne, Mrs. Aymes, and 13 soldiers and sailors.

Per *Chinkiang*, str., from Shanghai:—80 Chinese.

Per P.M.S.S. Co.'s str. *Japan*, for Yokohama and San Francisco:—

For Yokohama.—1 European and 8 Chinese. For San Francisco.—Rear Admiral Parrott, U.S.N., Messrs. J. L. Gamble, U.S.N., J. A. Reed, U.S.N., and J. C. Porter, Miss M. A. Boyle, 5 Europeans and 380 Chinese. For San Jose de Guatemala.—Don Jose Linares. For Boston.—1 European. For New York.—Mr. J. W. Philip, U.S.N., and 1 European.

Per *Rita*, for Manila:—

1 Cabin.

Per *Douglas*, str., for East Coast:—

4 Cabin and 200 Chinese.

Reports.

The French steamship *Tigre* reports left Shanghai on 9th January, had fine weather throughout.

The French steamship *Menzaleh* reports left Yokohama on January 6th, had very fine weather throughout.

The British steamship *Chinkiang* reports left Shanghai on 9th January, had first part moderate Northerly winds, latter part light variable winds, and cloudy throughout. At 8 p.m. on the 10th, passed an unknown steamer, off Turnabout Island; at 9 a.m., on the 12th, passed the steamship *China*, off Single Island.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.
(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	*From.*	*Date.*
Adelia Carlton	New York	Aug. 12
Korsser	Cardiff	Sept. 4
Aline	Cardiff	Sept. 5
Civiale	Hamburg	Sept. 5
Gryfe	London	Sept. 18
Ingeborg	Cardiff	Sept. 22
Genaros	London	Sept. 25
Peter	Cardiff	Sept. 25
Hydra	Cardiff	Sept. 27
Elise	Cardiff	Oct. 8
M. A. Holman	Cardiff	Oct. 13
Eudamia	Cardiff	Oct. 20
Lesmona	Cardiff	Oct. 24
Channel Queen	Cardiff	Oct. 28
Palma	Hamburg	Nov. 1
Consolation (s)	Glasgow	Nov. 1
Sedna	Hamburg	Nov. 2
Fidelia	Bergen	Nov. 5
Egeria (s)	Cuxhaven	Nov. 15
Derwent	London	Nov. 18
Antipodes	Cardiff	Nov. 19

Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
At 3 P.M.,
Wines, Brandy, &c.

NOW READY.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY" FOR 1874.

Apply at

THE *DAILY PRESS* OFFICE.

Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

NOTICE.

OWNERS of Property in Hongkong requiring Tenants, are invited to place the same on Registry of

HOUSES, &c., TO LET,

kept by the undersigned.

Those seeking Houses, are invited to inspect the Register, thereby saving time and trouble. A moderate commission charged.

BARRINGTON & ALGAR,
HOUSE AGENTS, &c.,
9, Hollywood Road, Hongkong.
tf 1624 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1873.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax } CANVAS.
Crown
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
1139 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

ON and after the present date, a rebate of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓) will be allowed on *all insurances* granted by this Company.

By order of the Consulting Committee,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 1805 Hongkong, 1st November, 1873.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—S. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Ad. André, Esq. Wm. Lemann, Esq.
R. R. Rollins, Esq. Thos. Pyke, Esq.
A. F. Heard, Esq. Hon. E. Rowolt.
A. Tocat, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
1092 Hongkong, 22nd October, 1873.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

	Francs.	*£ Sterling.*
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	80,000,000	3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....	20,000,000	800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Roubaix, Brussels, Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Saigon, Saint Denis (Ile de la Réunion), and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS—UNION BANK OF LONDON.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

Interest Allowed.
On current deposit accounts at the rate of 2 % per annum on the monthly minimum balances; 2½ % subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal; and 3 % subject to one month's notice.
On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months 3 % per annum.
" 6 " 4 % " "
" 12 " 5 % " "
A. PHILIPPE,
Acting Manager.
Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.
876 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1873.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK, (LIMITED.)
412, CALA ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

London Office.....3, Angel Court.
New York Agents, J. & W. SELIGMAN & Co., 21, *Broad Street.*
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK.....$6,000,000.

WILL receive Deposits, open Accounts, make Collections, buy and sell Exchange and Bullion, loan Money, and issue Letters of Credit available throughout the world.

R. G. SNEATH, } *Managers.*
1y 1837] IGN. STEINHART,

CONSULADO DE ESPAÑA EN HONGKONG.

COMISARIA DE MARINA DEL ARSENAL DE CAVITE.—*Pliego de condiciones bajo las cuales se saca á pública licitacion el suministro de ocho mil toneladas métricas de carbon de Cardiff y trescientas de Cok para las atenciones de este Apostadero.*

CONDICIONES ESPECIALES.

1ª.—El carbon procederá precisamente de las minas del principado de Gales conocidas por las denominaciones que siguen:—

NIXON'S MERTHYR.
THOMAS'S MERTHYR.
PONELLS'S DUFFRYN.
NIXON'S DUFFRYN.
BALANCENGWENGH.
ABERDARE STEAMS COALS.
MAYNE'S MERTHYR.
NAVEGATION STEAM.
JISOLS'S MERTHYR.
TREDEGAR.
JOSHERGILLS AVERDARE.
SEYBORWEN MERTHYR.
LLANGENNECH.
ABERCORN BLACK REM.

Cuyas procedencias garantizará el contratista presentando al hacer la entrega del combustible, certificaciones de los dueños de las minas legalizadas por el Cónsul Español del puerto de salida de los buques conductores.

2ª.—El carbon deberá presentarse en piedras de buen tamaño y de fresca estruccion, admitiéndose como polvo inevitable producido por el trasporte un cinco por ciento de la cantidad que sea recibida en piedras.

En el caso estremo de ocurrir en el momento de la entrega alguna dificultad ó desavenencia entre los delegados de la Marina y los del contratista respecto al modo de apreciar el polvo, se resolverá haciendo pasar el carbon por una criba inclinada á 45° respecto de la vertical, cuyos varios sean cuadrados de 12 m/m de lado; considerándo se como polvo abonable en la relacion ya indicada, todo el que pase al través de esta criba.

3ª.—El carbon deberá presentarse limpio de perita cobriza ó de hierro debiendo ser rechazado si de las pruebas que con él se verifiquen, resultase cargado de dichas sustancias en proporciones que puedan hacer su uso peligroso.

Tambien se someterá á una prueba práctica en que deberá arder sin aglutinarse sobre las parrillas entorpeciendo la corriente de aire necesario para la combustion.

4ª.—El Cok solo deberá satisfacer á la condicion de provenir de la destilacion de la hulla en hornos por los procedimientos acostumbrados, lo cual se conoce á primera vista por su testura y densidad; siendo rechazado desde luego si fuese del producido por la destilacion verificada en las retortas de las fábricas de gás.

5ª.—El precio que se fija como tipo á la tonelada métrica de carbon de Cardiff es el de 80 pesetas, y á la de Cok 140 pesetas.

OBLIGACIONES Y GARANTIAS PARA EL CUMPLIMIENTO DEL CONTRATO.

6ª.—El contratista entregará por su cuenta y riesgo en los puntos de este Apostadero que se dirán, el carbon de Cardiff y Cok que se subastan, divididos para el efecto en dos grupos iguales en la forma siguiente:—

GRUPO 1º.

Tres mil toneladas métricas de carbon de Cardiff en el Establecimiento de Cañacon.

Mil toneladas métricas de carbon de Cardiff en la Isabela de Basilan ó en Mustalog.

Cien id. de Cok en Cañacon.

GRUPO 2º.

Tres mil toneladas métricas de carbon de Cardiff en Cañacon.

Mil id. de id. en la Isabela de Basilan ó en Masinlog.

Cien id. de Cok en Cañacon.

La entrega del grupo 1º. la efectuará en el plazo de un año, contado desde el dia en que se le adjudique definitivamente el remate por la Junta Económica del Apostadero, y la del grupo 2º., en el año siguiente, á partir desde la terminacion del plazo para la entrega del primero. Para los efectos de esta condicion bastará que los cargamentos sean presentados dentro de dichos plazos aun cuando su entrega se verifique fuera de ellos por causas independientes de la voluntad del contratista.

De las 1000 toneladas que en cada uno de dichos dos años deben ser entregadas en la Isabela de Basilan ó en Masinlog, queda al arbitrio de la Marina señalar en cual de dichos puntos deban situarse segun la convenga.

7ª.—El contratista hará las entregas con las guias correspondientes á las cuales acompañará las certificaciones de que trata la condicion 1ª.

8ª.—Las pruebas y reconocimientos de que tratan las condiciones 2ª. y 4ª. se efectuarán por una comision nombrada por la Marina. Si el contratista no se conformase con sus acuerdos apelará de ellos dentro de 24 horas siguientes, y en este caso se nombrará otra comision distinta, cuyos fallos serán definitivos.

9ª.—El carbon que fuese desechado por inadmisible, se considerará como no presentado por el contratista para su entrega.

10.—En el caso de pérdida de alguno de los buques conductores estará obligado el contratista á reemplazar su cargamento en el término de ocho meses á contar desde que hubiese noticia del siniestro.

Si alguno de ellos no llegase á su destino en el tiempo que ordinariamente se invierte en la navegacion y tres meses más se presumirá su pérdida; efectuándose el reemplazo de su cargamento segun queda espresado para el primer caso.

11.—Cuando pasen los plazos prefijados en la condicion 6ª. no presentase el contratista los cargamentos en los puntos en que debieran ser entregados, se le impondrá una multa del 10 por ciento de su valor al precio de contrata. La misma multa se le impondrá si en los que establece la condicion anterior no hiciese la reposicion de los cargamentos á que la misma se refiere; pero si probase que los buques conductores hubiesen salido de Inglaterra con la anticipacion conveniente para llegar en tiempo oportuno, se le relevará del pago de esta última.

Si transcurridos 40 dias desde la terminacion de dichos plazos no presentase todavia los cargamentos, se adquirirán por Administracion á su perjicio las cantidades de combustibles que deberian comprender; siendo de cuenta del mismo contratista las diferencias por mayores precios y los demás perjuicios que resultasen al servicio; y en este caso podrá la Administracion rescindir el contrato y adjudicar la fianza en favor de la Hacienda.

12.—La descarga de cada buque se efectuará por cuenta y riesgo del contratista á razon de 25 toneladas diarias cuando menos, esceptuándose los domingos y demás dias festivos, desde que avise de estar en disposicion de efectuarla; pero la Marina le facilitará los lanchones y carros que tenga disponibles. Si por causa de la Administracion se demoran la descarga más dias de los que corresponden, se abonarán al contratista las mismas estadias que esté dicho obligado á pagar segun la contrata de fletamento; entendiéndose que dicho número de toneladas se han de repartir por las recibidas y no por las desembarcadas.

13.—El recibo del carbon se verificará pesándolo en basculas ó almacenes que puedan contener media tonelada, abonándose únicamente al contratista el número de toneladas recebidas de este modo; pero no las que hubiesen registrado en Aduanas el buque conductor ni las que consten en su conocimiento de embarco.

14.—Los derechos de importacion, los de puerto y demás gastos que se originen serán de cuenta del contratista.

15.—El pago de los suministros que justifique se efectuará en libramiento contra la Tesorería Central de Hacienda Pública de estas Islas.

16.—Se fija como garantía provisional para tomar parte en la licitacion de la suma de 10,000 pesetas, y como fianza para responder del cumplimiento del contrato la de 40,000 pesetas; cuyas cantidades se depositarán en la citada Tesorería Central, bien en metálico ó en valores admisibles. La garantía provisional podrá tambien depositarse en la Administracion de Hacienda Pública de esta provincia, pero precisamente en metálico.

17.—Las proposiciones que se presenten habrán de comprender la totalidad de los carbones que se subastan, y las rebajas que en ellas se hagan, así como tambien aquellas á que pudiera dar lugar en su caso la licitacion oral, se expresarán en un tanto por ciento de cada uno de los precios tipos.

18.—La licitacion tendrá lugar ante la Junta Económica de este Apostadero, en el dia y hora que préviamente se anuncie.

19.—Serán de cuenta del rematante todos los gastos del expediente de subasta, que con arreglo á la dispuesto en Real órden de 6 de Octubre de 1866, son los siguientes:—

1º.—Los que se causen en la publicacion de los anuncios y pliegos de condiciones en los periódicos oficiales.

2.—Los que correspondan segun arancel al Escribano por la asistencia y redaccion de las actas del remate, así como por el otorgamiento de la escritura y copia testimoniada de la misma y

3.—Los de la impresion de treinta ejemplares de dicha escritura que ha de entregar el contratista para uso de las oficinas.

20.—La escritura del contrato deberá solo contener el pliego de condiciones, la fecha del periódico oficial en que se inserte, el testimonio del acta del remate, copia del documento que justifique el depósito ó garantía exigida, y la obligacion del contratista para cumplir lo estipulado.

21.—Los ejemplares de la escritura se imprimirán sin intervencion alguna de la Administracion, debiendo el contratista presentarlos salvados ya los errores de imprenta con la correspondiente fé de erratas, en la intelligencia de que le serán devueltos los que carezcan de este requisito.

22.—Además de las condiciones espresadas regirán para este contrato y su pública licitacion, las reglas de generalidad aprobadas por el Almirantazgo en 3 de Mayo de 1869, insertas en las *Gacetas de Manila* num. 4 y 36 correspondientes al año de 1870.—Arsenal de Cavite 26 de Noviembre de 1873.—*Venceslao Cros.*—Es copia.—*Antonio Pizarro.*

MODELO DE PROPOSICION.

D. N. N. vecino de....., en propria y esclusiva representacion (ó á nombre de..... para lo cual se halla debidamente autorizado) hace presente: Que impuesto del anuncio y pliego de condiciones inserto en la *Gaceta de Manila* num....., para la subasta del suministro de ocho mil toneladas métricas de carbon de Cardiff y trescientas id. id. de Cok, se compromete á efectuar este servicio con estricta sujecion á dicho pliego de condiciones, y á los precios marcados como tipos, ó con la rebaja de.....: (expresando por letra) tanto por ciento.

Fecha y firma del proponente.

Lo que se anuncia al público para su conocimiento.

Hongkong, 12 de Enero de 1874.

El Cónsul cnto. de España,
79] F. S. DE TEJADA.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, AND TO H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

T. N. DRISCOLL,
CIVIL, NAVAL, & MILITARY TAILOR, WOOLLEN DRAPER, HATTER, HOSIER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER,
45 and 47, Queen's Road, next to Oriental Bank.
tf 192] [Feb. 1.

Intimations.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 13th January, 1874, at 3 o'clock P.M., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,
To close a Consignment,—
The following WINES, BRANDY, &c., all in sound condition:—
31 Baskets, Quarts, CHAMPAGNE, "Grand Crémaux."
40 Cases Potensac MEDOC.
20 Cases Blanchy Freres & Co.'s COGNAC.
25 Cases SHERRY.
2 Casks Potensac MEDOC.
1 Cask COGNAC.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
83 Hongkong, 13th January, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW,
the 14th January, 1874, at noon, on board the German bark *TALEE*,
For account of the concerned.—
Wire RIGGING, ROPE, BLOCKS, &c. &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
72 Hongkong, 10th January, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON BOARD THE AMERICAN SHIP "*MEROM.*"

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
THURSDAY,
the 15th January, 1874, at noon,
For account of the concerned,
On board the American Ship "*Merom,*" now lying at Kowloon side, near the Kowloon Dock,—
The following STORES, &c., damaged by Fire and Salt Water, viz.:—
SAILS.—1 JIB, (new.)
1 Maintop Gallant SAIL, (new).
2 Second-hand JIBS.
1 Jib TOP SAIL, (new).
1 Lower Maintop SAIL, (new.)
1 SPANKER.
1 Foretopmast Stay SAIL.
1 Maintop Gallant SAIL.
1 Flying JIB.
2 Main ROYALS.
1 Main Royal Stay SAIL.
2 10-inch. Manila HAWSERS.
20 fathoms 4½ inch. Bolt ROPE.
7 Coils SPUNYARN.
1 Coil Patent LOGLINE.
2 Coils 3½ inch. Manila ROPE.
3 " 3½ " " "
1 Coil 2½ " " "
2 Coils 2¼ " " "
EUROPE ROPE, (HEMP.)
1 Coil 4½ inch., 4 Strand.
13 Coils 4½ "
3 " 4 "
1 Coil 3 "
1 " 2½ "
1 " 2¼ "
19 Barrels BEEF.
10 Tierces Do.
14 Barrels PORK
4 Barrels FLOUR
1 Bag COFFEE.
1 Barrel BEANS.
7 Barrels and 3 Bags BREAD.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
84 Hongkong, 13th January, 1874.

THE OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE,
BANK BUILDINGS,
HONGKONG.

THE FIFTH SALE of BANK, MARINE, and FIRE INSURANCE, DOCK, STEAM NAVIGATION, TRADING, GAS, HOTEL, SUGAR, and other SHARES, will be held on THURSDAY, 15th January, at 2.30 P.M. precisely.

SHARP & Co.
78 Hongkong, 12th January, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. beg to announce that they have been favoured with instructions, to offer for Public Competition, on
FRIDAY,
20th February, at 11 A.M., (if not previously disposed of,) at their Sales Room, Kinnear Room,—
The British Paddle Steamer
"*NANZING,*"
as she now lies in the Hwangpoo.
The "*NANZING*" is an Iron Steamer, heavily plated, built on the Clyde, by Messrs. TOD & MCGREGOR, in 1862.
Length.....210 feet.
Breadth..... 27 " 6 in.
Tonnage.....620 86/100.
Her Engines, by the same Builders, are oscillating, and 200 H. P. nominal.
She is expressly fitted and well adapted for the coasting trade, has ample accommodation for passengers, and is well and favourably known as a comfortable sea-boat.
She is well found in Ground Tackle, Deck, and Engine-Room Departments, requiring only Coal to proceed to sea.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-third cash, or approved Bank Cheque, on fall of the hammer; balance on transfer, within three days. Expenses of transfer to be borne by the Purchaser.
The vessel will be sold with all faults and errors of description, as she lays, and will be at the risk of the Purchaser on the fall of the hammer.
For Inventory, Cards to view, and any further particulars, apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
45 Shanghai, 31st December, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. beg to announce that they have received instructions to offer for Sale at Auction, on or about 26th of February, 1874, (if not previously disposed of,)—
Forty-eight Sixty-fourths (48/64) of the American Screw Steamer
"*SHAFTESBURY,*"
well known in this port, and now running between Shanghai and Southern Ports.
The "*SHAFTESBURY*" was built by GRAWALD, of Sunderland, England, in 1862. Classed 9 A 1.
Length.....200 feet.
Breadth..... 28 " 5 in.
Depth of hold..... 17 "
Tonnage.....524 Nett.
5 Water-tight Bulkheads.
Her Engines are a pair of Direct Acting Inverted Cylinder Engines, built by Messrs. RICHARDSON & SONS, Hartlepool Iron Works, England, in 1862.
Diameter of Cylinders..... 41½.
Length of Stroke..... 24.
Nominal Horse-power.....120.
Her Boilers, two in number, are on the Horizontal Tubular principal, having double-stop valves and connections for the working of both or either of the two. The Machinery has been recently thoroughly overhauled; there has also been put on a new spar-deck, the cabins taken from main deck, and placed on spar-deck, thus giving her an additional capacity of about Five hundred and fifty tons. Carries 12,500 piculs dead weight, or 12,000 piculs with room for a large quantity of Cotton or other light freight, or Chinese Passengers, and is particularly well adapted for the Coast trade. Speed, 8 Knots, on 12 tons Coal.
For any further particulars, apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
46 Shanghai, 31st December, 1873.

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ELEGANT ENGLISH AND CANTON-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE WATER COLOURS, GRAND PIANO, BILLIARD TABLE, OFFICE FURNITURE, CHOICE WINES, &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
THURSDAY,
the 29th January, 1874, at noon,
At the premises of
MESSRS. SMITH, ARCHER & Co.,
Praya,—
The whole of their HOUSEHOLD and OFFICE FURNITURE, consisting of—

HALL.

Carved Hat STAND, Carved Hall TABLES and CHAIRS, GASALIER, TELESCOPE on Tripod, by CALLAGHAN & Co., London.

DRAWING ROOM,

Blue Silk Covered WALNUT CHAIRS, COUCHES, Ottoman SEATS, Easy CHAIRS, Carved Walnut Centre and Card TABLES, Carved WHATNOTS, Handsome MIRROR on Marble-top Console TABLE, Handsome Mantelpiece MIRRORS, CLOCKS, Parian and Bronze STATUETTES, Silk and Lace CURTAINS, FENDERS and Fire IRONS, CARPET, a very fine Collection of WATER COLOURS, GASALIER, &c., &c.

A ROSEWOOD GRAND PIANO, BY COLLARD & COLLARD.

DINING ROOM.

Handsomely Carved SIDEBOARD, WHATNOT, Dining TABLE, CHAIRS, MIRRORS, PICTURES, Plate Glass Fire SCREEN, GASALIER and GAS BRACKETS, CUT GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, ELECTRO-PLATED and SILVER WARE, CARPET, PUNKAH, &c., &c.

BILLIARD ROOM.

An English-made BILLIARD TABLE, by THURSTON, with Marking Board, Cues, Rests, Balls, &c., Gas Billiard LAMP, CHAIRS, TABLES, &c.

LIBRARY.

Carved Book CASES, CHAIRS, Writing and other TABLES, BOOKS, MAGAZINES, well bound.

BED ROOMS.

Mahogany BEDSTEADS, Spring MATTRESSES, Handsomely Carved WARDROBES, Carved Book CASES, Mahogany Marble-top WASHSTANDS and Toilet SERVICES, Toilet GLASSES, Dressing TABLES, COUCHES, CHAIRS, Cheval GLASSES, PICTURES, GASALIERS, &c., &c.

OFFICE.

English and China-made DESKS, TABLES, CHAIRS, CLOCKS, Copying PRESSES, Book STANDS, Fireproof Iron SAFE, Stationery STANDS, Sample STANDS.
FILES of OLD NEWSPAPERS.
House BOAT and DAVITS.
&c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued, and the Furniture will be on view on *Wednesday*, the 28th January, 1874.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
43 Hongkong, 6th January, 1874.

THOMPSON & HIND

HAVING received additional Stock for the
AUTUMN AND WINTER SEASONS,
beg to call attention to their well selected assortment of
SILKS,
In all the Newest Shades, for evening and dinner wear.
JACKETS AND MANTELETS,
In Silk, Velvet, Fur, and Cloth, braided and embroidered.
OPERA CLOAKS,
In Cashmere, Crepe de Chene, and Wool.
COSTUMES AND SKIRTS,
In Sateen, Tweed, Serge, and Quilted Satin.
SHAWLS,
In Wool Plaids, Cashmeres, and Llamas.
DRESSING GOWNS,
In Flannels & Cashmeres, of the newest designs.
DRESS MATERIALS,
In Wool Poplins, Mérinos, Serges, Velveteens.
WOOL GOODS,
In Cloude, Squares, Scarfs, and Opera Hoods.
FANCY GOODS,
In Lace & Muslin Sets, Ties, Bows, & Rotnals.
LACES,
In Valenciennes, Brussels, Yak, Cluny, Maltese.
LACE AND CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
RIBBONS AND SASHES,
In the latest colors and styles for the season.
JET PINS and TORTOISE-SHELL COMBS,
In all the newest designs for the Hair.
HOUSEHOLD DRAPERY,
In LINENS, BLANKETS, Damask CLOTHS, and NAPKINS, Turkish TOWELS and Bath BLANKETS, QUILTS, Toilet COVERS, and ANTIMACASSARS in Lace and Wool.
Also,
A Choice Selection of MILLINERY HATS and BONNETS, FLOWERS and FEATHERS.
Ladies' and Children's UNDERCLOTHING.
BOOTS and SHOES, in Black, Bronze, and Colors.
And,
A good assortment of Gentlemen's SCARFS, TIES, COLLARS, Oxford, Regatta, and White Military SHIRTS, HOSIERY, and GLOVES, &c., &c.
33, *QUEEN'S ROAD,*
2107 Hongkong, 29th December, 1873.

NOTICE.

TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY IN HONGKONG,
ABSENTEE AND RESIDENT.
BARRINGTON & ALGAR
HOUSE AGENTS
AND
VALUATORS,
9, Hollywood Road, Hongkong.

BARRINGTON & ALGAR having had 8 years' experience in the above business, undertake the personal Collection of Rents, effecting Repairs, and General Management of House Property, at a moderate rate of Commission. Valuations, &c., made.
REFERENCES. Security if required.
1470 Hongkong, September, 1873.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1872.—Price $10.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1873.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at Amoy for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks by first-class steamers and sailing vessels.
DODD & Co.
3m 1897 Amoy, 14th November, 1873.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon current local rates of Premia, will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.
EDWARD NORTON & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the DOCKING, STRIPPING, REMETTALLING and CAULKING of the British Barque *Matilda Atheling*, will be received until TO-DAY, the 13th instant, at noon, at the Office of the Undersigned, who do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
5d 61 Hongkong, 9th January, 1874.

SEALED TENDERS for the PURCHASE of (about) 70 Tons of CAST IRON BALLAST, will be received by the Undersigned until noon TO-DAY, the 13th instant.
Samples can be inspected at the Naval Yard.
JOHN BREMNER,
Naval Storekeeper.
6d 55 Hongkong, 8th January, 1874.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Members of this CHAMBER will be held on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration a letter received from the Colonial Government upon the subject of the Currency.
By order,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
Secretary.
10d 50 Hongkong, 6th January, 1874.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of January next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a statement of accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing a Director and Auditors.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
24d 2091 Hongkong, 23rd December, 1873.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 16th day of January next, both days included.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
24d 2092 Hongkong, 23rd December, 1873.

HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN Ordinary General MEETING of Shareholders of the Company will be held at our office, Queen's Road, on TUESDAY, 27th January, 1874, at 4.30 P.M.
MACEWEN, PRICKEL & Co.,
General Managers.
20d 56 Hongkong, 8th January, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Half-yearly MEETING of the Shareholders of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, on THURSDAY, the 29th January, 1874, at 3.30 P.M.
The Transfer Book will be closed from the 12th to the 29th January, 1874, inclusive.
By order,
ED. BAKER,
Secretary.
42d 2021 Hongkong, 18th December, 1873.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓) will be allowed on ALL INSURANCES granted by this Agency.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1861 Hongkong, 13th November, 1873.

TO BE LET OR SOLD,
(Possession on 1st November next.)

ALL THOSE PREMISES situate in Pottinger Street and Lyndhurst Terrace, at present in the occupation of D. RUTTUNJEE, Esq., comprising one large and three smaller Houses, and well secured Opium Godowns.
Apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 1605 Hongkong, 30th September, 1873.

TO LET.

THE "FOREST LODGE," situated in Caine Road.
The HOUSE formerly occupied by Hon. Justice PAUNCEFOTE.
And,
The HOUSE in Seymour Terrace, No. 6.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 67 Hongkong, 10th January, 1874.

TO LET,
With Possession on the 1st of March.

THE Business PREMISES and Dwelling HOUSE on Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of Messrs. LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. Apply to
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 41 Hongkong, 6th January, 1874.

TO LET,
With immediate possession.

A COMMODIOUS HOUSE, with 9 Rooms. Gas and Water laid on, in a respectable locality, Hollywood Road.
Also,
Three Comfortable ROOMS, furnished, if required. Apply to
No. 12, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
tf 35 Hongkong, 5th January, 1874.

TO LET.

BELMONT LODGE, at present in the occupation of W. V. DRUMMOND, Esq.
Possession from 1st February next.
Apply to
G. FALCONER.
tf 26 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1874.

TO LET.

HOUSES Nos. 14 and 20, Wyndham Street.
Apply to
J. A. DE CARVALHO.
1m 13 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1874.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 9, Staunton Street. Water laid on.
Possession from the 1st January, 1874.
A. F. ALVES.
tf 1978 Hongkong, 5th December, 1873.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ON Shameen.—A good DWELLING HOUSE, having suitable arrangements for business, and also, conjointly or separately, the Household Furniture.
Apply to
GIFFORD & Co.
1m 2032 Canton, 15th December, 1873.

TO LET.

NO. 10, UPPER MOSQUE TERRACE, a CORNER HOUSE, with good view; Four Rooms, Bath and Dressing Rooms, Out-Houses, &c. Water and Gas laid on.
Also, No. 8, in the same Terrace.
Apply to
T. G. LINSTEAD.
tf 1627 Hongkong, 8th December, 1873.

TO LET.

THE "BLUE BUNGALOW," situated at Albany Road.
Possession from the 1st of November next.
Apply to
E. R. BEMLIOS.
tf 1636 Hong

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY" FOR 1874.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the TWELFTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1874" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON, THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI,

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS

(Designed expressly for this Work)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

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Foochow..... " HEDGE & Co.
Ningpo..... " KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai..... " HALL & HOLTZ.
..... " KELLY & Co.
Bankow and River Ports..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Tientsin and Peking..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki.....THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Hiogo, Osaka....THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Yokohama.....Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
.....Mr. C. D. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila.....Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Singapore.....*Straits Times* Office.
London.....Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
" ..... GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
" .....Messrs. BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco, Mr. L. F. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York.....Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co. 37, Park Row.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 13TH, 1874.

In Order that the labours of the Commission appointed to enquire into the injury to the trade of Hongkong, likely to result from the blockade of the port by the Chinese revenue cruisers, may be allowed to drift into the bare question of the legality of the action of the Chinese, it is to be feared that, at this point, we shall bring it to an issue, which will be rather against than in favour of any strong steps being taken to put down the abuses.

The difficulty which has to be contended against is not, however, merely what is called the "blockade" of the Colony by the Revenue cruisers, but the system, which has on several occasions been exposed, of levying duties actually within the Colony itself, to which we made allusion recently. We are, unfortunately, unable to state with any precision how far this is going on at the present time, but it will be within the recollection of our readers that this system has been found to be in force upon several occasions, and in some well known instances, through exposures of taking offices, which were made in these columns. We are, however, informed that there are such offices existing at the present time, and it should be the business of the Government to institute rigid enquiries, and if possible ascertain their whereabouts and their doings.

Admitting that the Chinese have the right to protect their revenue by cruisers in their own waters, there can still be no question that they have no right to make use of this colony as a place for levying taxes upon the trade of the place—and this, according to all accounts, is what is going on. The system which was found to be in existence formerly, and which there seems every reason to believe is in existence at the present day, was such that it was necessary for the shippers of goods in junks to declare their cargo at an office here, and pay a duty, in return for which they were provided with a receipt which enabled them to pass the cruisers or the Customs Stations at the entrance to the Harbour, at the Ly-ee-moon and Cap-sing-moon Passes respectively. By this plan it is clear that the Chinese are in the position of doing a legal thing in an illegal manner—which looked at broadly, becomes virtually the same as if what they did were illegal in itself. It is to this point that the attention of the Commission should be very carefully directed; as they will miss the whole drift of the matter in its practical bearing, if they confine their attention merely to the action of the cruisers, and omit to notice the taxing offices within the Colony itself.

The principal agent of the M.M. Co. is informed that the steamship *Ava* left Saigon yesterday, 12th instant, at 10 a.m.

During the proceedings at the Police Court yesterday, Mr. Wotton took occasion to suggest to his Worship the desirability of making arrangements before the coming summer for a longer punkah, to extend over the table, as the Court was often very oppressive, and last summer one of the professional gentlemen had become exhausted by the heat. Mr. May said there was no objection to there being a punkah over the table, but perhaps the professional gentlemen might have one which would suit. Mr. Wotton expressed some fear that the Government, who had plenty of funds, might consider this an invasion of their province, but Mr. May did not think there was any reason for fear on this score.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

AMOY, 12th January, 1874.

CRICKET.

HONGKONG *v.* AMOY.

FIRST INNINGS.

Hongkong, 130 runs; Amoy, 108 runs.
Lieut.-Cole (80th) obtained 43 runs.

SECOND INNINGS.

The Hongkong team obtained 24 runs for the loss of two wickets.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1874.

SUPREME COURT.

12th January.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF-JUSTICE SMALE.

In re Nuzeeally Abdoolally.—An adjourned dividend meeting was held to-day, when the only creditor present was Hodgi Abdoolah Natha. It appeared that the debts amounted to $14,668.74, and the assets to $430.00, and it was finally resolved that the amount at credit be paid out as a dividend.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

12th January.

BEFORE F. W. MITCHELL, ESQ.

SHOOTING IRONS.

European constable No. 34 charged J. Bains, sergeant of marines on board the U.S.S. *Hartford*, with firing off a pistol in the Queen's-road, near No. 5 Police-station.

Complainant said that after the defendant fired off the pistol, he ran towards him, and abused him in disgusting language.

Sergeant King said he was on duty near the spot, and he had heard there had been a row at the "New York Restaurant," between defendant and some seamen. He fired the pistol in the air, and this he did in order not to take it on board loaded.

His Worship told defendant that he would mark his sense of the case by fining him $20, and he would see that the case be brought to the notice of the U.S. Naval Authorities, as there was not the slightest occasion for persons to carry such weapons.

DISOBEDIENT SERVANTS.

Mr. F. Beckh, foreman at the Camphor Works at East Point, charged one of the Chinese employés on the works, named Yeung-a-fat, with refusal of duty on Sunday afternoon.

Complainant said that he told defendant three times to pack camphor, and each time he refused. The defendant on another occasion did the same thing, but eventually turned to. He did not wish the defendant severely punished, but he wished to have it impressed on defendant that he had to do all he told him to do. If he did not bring defendant to Court, the rest would take advantage, and become unmanageable.

Defendant admitted the offence, but promised to return to his duties, and after a severe lecture was fined 50 cents.

A YOUNG THIEF.

A small boy, late servant to Mr. Blackwood, named Lai-a-kwok, was sent to 21 days' hard labour, for stealing a jacket hung out to dry on some firewood. Defendant was observed by one Loo-a-hong concealing the jacket.

KIDNAPPING.

The case in which Wong-a-cheong, who described himself as owner of a mandarin cruiser, stationed at Macao, charged one Ng-a-cheong with kidnapping his clansman to Macao, came on again to-day, when Inspector Gair asked for a further remand, which was granted to Monday next.

MORE KIDNAPPING.

Foo-a-shing, Government gardening coolie at Wong-nei-cheong, was charged by Lee-chu-tok, also a Government gardener, with kidnapping his nephew, Lee-tam-sing, to Macao, on the 21st *November*, 1873.

Complainant said he had a nephew, named Lee-tam-sing, 22 years of age. In November his nephew was employed by the defendant. On the morning of the 21st Nov. he heard that defendant had taken away his nephew to Macao. He went to the defendant's wife, and told her that it had come to his knowledge that her husband had taken his nephew to Macao. She exclaimed, "Is it so?" and remarked if so she would go and see about getting him back. He told the defendant's wife that if his nephew was not brought back they would get into trouble. That day the defendant's wife accompanied him to Macao, and they went in search. A few days after, whilst walking through the streets of Macao in search of his nephew, he saw him in company with others going through the street. The defendant's wife rushed up to his nephew, and said to him (witness), "Here is your nephew; claim him." Some persons pushed the woman away, and said "If you have any claim on the man you must go to the office, and not interrupt in the street." He went the next morning to the Portuguese office, and laid claim to his nephew, and they told him he would have to refund $7.10 to get him back. The defendant's wife give him $7, and he put with it the other 10 cents himself, and got out his nephew. His nephew then got frightened, and preferred a charge against him at the Police Court, and he was confined some hours, when he got released through a friend of his asking his master to go to Court and speak for him. He believed the gentleman wrote a letter. After his release the gentleman asked for his nephew, and he told him that when looked up he lost him. The Portuguese gentleman then wrote to the office, and learned the defendant's wife took him away. He went round with the gentleman, when the gentleman found the defendant in a barracoon. He asked the defendant where his nephew was, and defendant said his wife took him to his native place. The defendant then accused him of kidnapping his son. He returned to the Colony on the 29th November, but did not know when the defendant returned. On his return, on the 29th November, he made a complaint at the Wanchi Station. He never saw the defendant from that date till the 11th instant. On complainant's return to Hongkong on the 29th November last, he saw his nephew at the Wanchi Station, where defendant's wife had taken him. His nephew had since gone home, and they had been looking for the defendant. His nephew, who had established himself as a farmer in his native place, would never return to this Colony.

His Worship thought as the complainant had enjoyed ten years' favours in this Colony, as a good citizen he should induce his nephew to return to give evidence.

The case was then remanded for the production of the nephew.

The wife of the defendant, placed in the witness box by Inspector Cradock to give evidence against her husband, was fined $20, or one month's hard labour, for giving false testimony, having stated she gave witness money on certain dates, which was shown to be false.

COUNTERFEIT COINS.

The case in which three men and a woman were charged by Sergeant Youngson, No. 67, with having four counterfeit dollars, and a counterfeit 20 cent piece, with implements for making same in their possession, came on again.

The sheriff of the Court described the value of the counterfeit coins, the silver skin on each dollar being only worth ten cents.

Sergeant Youngson, No. 67, further stated he found the book produced in one of the boxes in fourth defendant's room. He found also some proof sheets of the Hongkong Government *Gazette* for October 1873, showing the value on the different dollars by proclamation, as decided at Canton by a commission of Chinese.

At this stage it was found that the proof sheets of the Government *Gazette*, printed only on one side, was on much thicker and superior paper than the Government *Gazette* is ever printed on.

District watchman No. 11 deposed to laying the information produced, and to assisting Inspector Gair to execute the warrant on defendants' house, No. 16, Market-street, Taiping-shan, and stated that he entered the room of fourth defendant, in which were found the things enumerated by the first witness.

First defendant said he was a bricklayer, and had a room in the house; he knew nothing about what fourth defendant had in her room.

Second defendant said he was chair-coolie to Dr. Murray, before he went home, for two years. He then became chair-coolie to a Portuguese lady at the Mosque, but lately he had had no employment. He knew nothing of the things in the fourth defendant's room.

First and second defendants were then discharged.

The third and fourth defendants were informed that their case was one which would have to be sent for trial at the Supreme Court, but the case would be remanded to Monday next, for any further evidence which might come up.

A SERIOUS FIGHT.

Six Chinese were charged with fighting at Shek-tong-tsoy, where all more or less got wounded, and had to be sent to the hospital. One man, whose wounds appear to be serious, gave his dying depositions at the Civil Hospital yesterday morning, before Mr. May.

The case was then remanded.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.

A thievish Chinese, whilst walking over the tops of some houses at West-point pig-lane, for the purpose of plunder, on the night of the 11th, suddenly came rolling down into the street, and crushed his arm, which had to be amputated at once to the shoulder. His case was remanded.

BEFORE C. MAY, ESQ.

ALLEGED UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

The case in which Leung-pak-yat, master, Tuk-pak-yim, assistant, and Leung-a-sing, shopman, in a shop at West Point, and Leung-lum-tai, master of the Wing-chun-li passenger boat, were charged with the unlawful possession of calico, and other cotton goods, taken out of the late pirated junk, came on again.

Mr. Wotton appeared for the defendants.

Captain-Superintendent Deane appeared to withdraw the charge, and after a few pertinent remarks on both sides, the defendants were informed of the fact, and after having been told they left the dock without a stain on their character, they were discharged.

BURGLARY.

Lee-achee, master of the Wong-fat-lee shop, Soong-hing-lane, West Point, charged two coolies, named Chun-a-fat and Lam ti-yow, with unlawfully entering his house on the night of the 11th instant, and stealing therefrom 23½ balls of opium, and a dressing case.

Lee-a-chee, declared, said he was master of the Wong-fat-lee salt shop, West Point, but he resided with his family at No. 30, Queen's-road West. The salt fan was in Loong-hing-lane. In his private house there was another family; a woman and a child, but no man. The front-room is formed by the verandah, and is closed in by venetians used to stow goods in. A wooden partition divides the verandah from the house, there being no wall. There was a light in his room at the time he went to bed, and at 2 a.m. he saw the light was out; he then struck a light, and saw his lamp had been moved. He then went from his room, the door of which was only a curtain, into the passage. He then heard a noise in the verandah, and opened the sliding door into it, saw the form of a man climbing out of his verandah into the verandah of the next house west. He looked through two venetians which had been opened since he saw them closed, and called "thief." A Inkong and a district watchman came immediately, and he told them what had happened. The Inkong, No. 220, and district watchman No. 11, then accompanied him into the house to which he had seen the man enter, bursting in the door, and found over twenty coolies, some lying down, some sitting up, and when a light was procured, they were asked who had been into his house. He did not know then what had been stolen. Some of the coolies made answer that they did not know. Search was then made in the cook-house, and they found a bag containing 20 balls of opium, and another bag containing three balls of opium and two small pieces, and a third bag, which was empty. All the three bags he recognised at once as his property, and in precisely the same state as he left them over night in his room. On coming out of the cook house, he saw that one of the constables had found a dressing case, which he saw was his property, or rather his wife's. It was untouched, and in precisely the same state as when he went to bed. He then went back to his house, and found that that was all he had lost. The Inkong then went back to the defendant's house, and took the first defendant into custody, and took him to the station. After a time the Inspector sent and had the second defendant apprehended, and brought to the station. It was then his case was investigated, and he saw that the bag containing three balls and two small pieces, when he left the house to go to the station, had lost whilst at the station two balls, as he saw there was only one ball and two pieces in the bag. He mentioned the circumstance to the Inspector at once.

The case was then remanded till to-morrow.

THE MORRISON SCHOLARSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—There are one or two points in the letter of Mr. Walker, which you publish this morning, to which I should wish to advert in a few lines.

"Mr. Stewart's remarks about the secular system prevailing in the Central School," which were mooted at the first meeting of the Morrison Education Society, at which the grant for a Morrison Scholarship was proposed, (remarks which were not reiterated, as far as I can remember, at the second meeting), did not lead me to suppose that there would be an objection, but only perhaps a difficulty, which I supposed would be satisfactorily overcome, in the way of founding a scholarship at the Central School, upon an enlarged basis, with funds subscribed for Christian education.

Whatever may be said as to the reasons which induced the nomination of the three trustees appointed, or the minor matter of the order of their names, about which, even, different opinions appear to be held, I shall only say for myself, that I had so much confidence in the trusteeship nominated, as to join in entrusting to them the drawing up the conditions under which the scholarship should be offered, believing that they would not alienate the funds from Christian education. I certainly could not have supported any resolution which I did not think destined the funds to the furtherance of the object for which alone they were subscribed, and entrusted to the Society.

That I, or any other member of the meeting holding similar views, should have supported the proposed resolution in its original form, was no more extraordinary than that any other members should have done so. But, not quite satisfied with it, at the second meeting I proposed and obtained the unanimous acceptance of the addition to the proposed resolution, of the clause, "That in the event of the discontinuance of the Central School, or other circumstances making it advisable, the disposition of the principal shall be with the three gentlemen above-named," who were the trustees so nominated. I do not, of course, commit anyone but myself to my own interpretation of that clause, but, as the proposer of it, I may certainly be allowed to give, as I have done in my former letter, the scope and meaning which I attach to it, and which I intended it to bear, and which I am glad to think will help, if help be needed, to save the fund from being secularized. Though Dr. Legge was not present at the second meeting, otherwise than by proxy, I do not think he would have objected to the addition, by its means, of his vote to the unanimous vote of the other members of the meeting, or would have objected to give the clause the weight of his approval.

Supposing, however, that the resolution had stood as originally proposed, is it to be imagined that the trustees were intended simply to take the money in their hands, and go up with it to the Government Central School, and say "Here are $3,000—subscribed by the friends of Christian education, and to further the great aim, and commemorate the life, of Dr. Morrison, the first Protestant missionary to China; take the money for a Morrison Scholarship at the Central School, upon your own conditions, not upon ours, and use it for secular education, or even to teach Confucianism if you will, but not anything pertaining to Christian education, and be sure carefully to exclude all mention of the Bible."

The idea is utterly preposterous, and yet perfectly admissible under any scheme of interpretation, which *eliminates the object of the Morrison Education Society* from the governing place in the conditions to be imposed upon the grant of the proposed scholarship. That this object is safe in the hand of the Trustees, I hope the members of the Morrison Education Society may rest assured.

It is not for the members of a former meeting, as such, to say how the Trustees appointed at that meeting are to regard the duties devolving upon them under the terms of an express resolution then put into their hands. But if I might be permitted to say one word to them, it would be this, "Keep the object of the Morrison Education Society steadily in view, in all that you do with its funds entrusted to you, and swerve from it not by an hair's breadth."

I am, Sir,
Yours truly,
D. PETRIE.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1874.

SHANGHAI.

The *Courier* states that it learns upon good authority that Mr. W. F. Mayers, of H.B.M. Consular Service, and latterly acting as Chinese Secretary to the British Legation at Peking, has been appointed Secretary to the Municipal Council.

The *Daily News* gives the following account of the skating during the first week of the New Year:—

Those who had the hardihood to leave warm chambers at early morn and face the keen rigors of the frosty air, in search of that most enjoyable and healthful of winter amusements, skating, have during the present week had rare opportunities of indulging in the pastime. From Sunday morning the ice has "borne" in safety, and notwithstanding the provident harvesting of the ice-farmers, each successive day has seen the uncertain recreation ground become more solid and expansive. The ranks of the skaters have gone on increasing, and every morning now sees a migratory crowd descend on the ponds behind Hongkew, where, in graceful evolutions and invigorating exercise, the hours are passed till business demands a return to the Settlement. Yesterday, the weather became markedly milder, but the sun was not yet strong enough to spoil the ice, and as evening fell, the frost resumed its hold. But the present weather has prevailed so long, that those who would enjoy a few hours on the ice before it disappears had better not count on the morrow. Time, tide, and—thaw wait for none. More lasting than the fleeting pleasure of skating, however, we may expect from the present severe frost to have a good supply of ice against the next hot season, of a quality superior in purity and power to that we usually obtain from local sources.

PEKING.

(N. C. Daily News.)

The customs' mail will leave here for Shanghai. We are enjoying remarkably mild weather; and we know that at Tientsin, up to the 20th instant, the river off the British settlement had no ice, and boats were plying on it as in summer.

During the night of the 21st and morning of the 22nd instant, the winter solstice took place; and in accordance with Chinese custom or law, the Emperor visited the Temple of Heaven to worship. Early on the morning of the 22nd he returned to his palace. Both his going and coming took place in the dark, and when the streets were quite free from people; so his visit in no way interfered with the street traffic, which, I presume, is the main object, now-a-days, of his proceeding to the Temple in the night time.

Wansiang, one of the leading Ministers of State, and the one with whom foreign Ministers transact important business, is at present in Manchuria, to which place he went immediately after the foreign audience had taken place, for the purpose of burying his mother. He is expected here in about twelve days. Chungho, another high official of the Tsung-le yamen, returned from an inspection of the Western Imperial Tombs, some six or seven days' back.

To-day the annual examinations of the pupils of the Tung-wen college, under the management of President Dr. W. A. P. Martin, will take place; when several of the high officials of the Tsung-le yamen will be present.

His Excellency Captain Garcia y Garcia, the Peruvian Minister, arrived at Peking during the afternoon of the 21st instant, accompanied by his suite, and took up his residence in the German Hôtel. I understand he will reside in Peking for the remainder of the winter, to negotiate a treaty with the Peking Government. I do not hear of any interesting events in the diplomatic or political world here, beyond a rumour that the foreign Ministers are at present awaiting reports from their Consuls in Shanghai, regarding the Woosung bar and the Shanghai river generally, before taking action with the Central Government in respect to that difficulty.

The festivities of the season begin this evening, to-day being Christmas eve; and we may presume that, throughout the foreign community in the Capital, pleasure and not business will be the ruling occupation during the next ten days. Here we can have none of the Christmas sights customary in the West at this period of the year, and our amusements, therefore, mainly consist in what can be done in our houses in the way of festivities. We can thus, however, claim that we continue to belong to the civilization of Europe, by holding on as far as possible to the customs of our Western Homes.

December 24th, 1873.

NAGASAKI.

(Express.)

The second anniversary of the new calendar in Japan has not been to shew that the natives appreciate the change, and we think we may safely say that it was very quietly and partially kept by them. It is true that some shops were closed, or partially so, and, that a statement of accounts and the suspension of business took place. But the town of Nagasaki in appearance was not like Nagasaki usually is on a Japanese new year's day, and it is quite evident the energies of the people have been reserved for enjoyment on the approaching new year's day by the old reckoning feeling.

This will no doubt continue so long as the almanacs publish both the old and new reckoning, but in the present year perhaps the wretched weather, both on New year's day and the day preceding it, was of a character tending to make people anything but happy. Foreigners, whose ceremonies of parting with the old and hailing with delight the approaching new year, kept up the old custom with social gatherings, gun firing, and letting off crackers usual in the Far East on this anniversary. At the British Episcopal Church midnight service was performed, but the almost incessant rain reduced to a minimum the number attending it.

We hear that the vacant lot No. 2, Megasaki, has been taken by Mr. Th. Russell, the manager of the Great Northern Telegraph Co. at this port, and that upon it new buildings are to be erected and used as the office which is to be connected with the Japanese Government Telegraph, by means of one wire. The new buildings are expected to be completed sometime during next year, and ready for use by the time the term expires for which their present station was taken.

A circular from the Great Northern Telegraph Company announces that the line between this and Vladiwostock had been repaired. We understand it was broken about 350 miles distant from here, and that on account of the rough weather it took three days to find and pick up. The *H. C. Orsted* returned into port on the 1st inst. from her journey, and reports having encountered very bad weather. She left again for the purpose of repairing the cable between Gutzlaff and Amoy, which is again out of order. The cause, it is expected, will be found to arise from junks anchoring at the place where the interruption takes place.

WHISTLE SIGNALS.

(Shanghai Courier.)

Steamer *Appin*, 6th Sept., 1873.

Sir EDMUND HORNBY, Shanghai.

Sir,—If I am not trespassing too far, may I ask your opinion as to the probable effect that the use of Steam Whistle Signals between vessels, as practised by all American steamers, would have upon the decision of Judge and Assessors, in the event of a collision occurring where these signals were used by British vessels.

* * * * * *

I am, dear Sir,
Your obedt. servant,
H. VERNON RUSSELL.

SUPREME COURT,
Shanghai, 27th September, 1873.

My Dear Sir,—Thanks for your Book of Signals. I had already written to the Board of Trade, recommending the adoption of your Whistle Signals, but have not received an answer.

In answer to the question you ask me, so long as the present system continues, Captains would not be bound by any signals, except those authorized by the Merchant Shipping Act—Admiralty and Shipping Instructions. All, therefore, that a Captain using your Signals would have in his favour is this: That he would have availed himself of a means known to, and practised by, many masters of steamers, of making known the course he intends to pursue; but supposing the rule of the road was, under certain circumstances, to port the helm, and a master was to telegraph your Signal that he was going to starboard his helm, then, inasmuch as he would be going against established rule, his telegraphing would not avail him, unless indeed there was ample opportunity given to the other ship so to manœuvre as to avoid any accident.

I trust that the Board of Trade will adopt your system, as it seems to me admirably calculated to prevent many cases of collision, and consequent loss of life and property.

I am, my dear Sir,
Very faithfully yours,
EDMUND HORNBY.

Steamer *Appin*, 6th October, 1873.

Sir EDMUND HORNBY, Shanghai.

Dear Sir,—Thanking you for your letter of 27th ult., may I ask you the following question—and on the understanding that it is not necessary at all times to use the Whistle Signals, the rule of the road being sufficient in 9 times out of 10, but that it is in difficulty and doubt that they become valuable:—

"Supposing two steamers are meeting on the Woosung Bar, and that both belong to Companies who have approved of, or whose Captains use, and know the Whistle Signals—the bar may or may not be obstructed with junks or other vessels.

"*A* touches the ground, and her head pays off to port, she will not at once or readily answer her port helm, but can avoid danger by starboarding, or allowing the tide to sweep her away to the left. *A* accordingly blows "two short Whistles," and informs *B*, who is meeting him, that he has starboarded, or is rather compelled to do so. Would *B* be still justified in following the rule of the road, by "porting when meeting nearly head on?"

In other words, if *A* and *B* were driving in this settlement and met in turning a corner, *A*'s pony shying, would he be justified in still maintaining his side, if *A* called to him to pull to his right?

Apologising for the trouble I have already given you,

I am, Dear Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
H. VERNON RUSSELL.

SUPREME COURT,
Wednesday, 8th October, 1873.

My Dear Sir,—In answer to your query in the suppositious case you put, I think *B* would not be justified in following the rule of the road, which is not inflexible, and provided *B* had time to starboard his helm, he ought to do so, because the two short Whistles would have warned him that *A* was not going to—because, presumably, he could not—follow the general rule.

Yours very sincerely,
EDMUND HORNBY.

MARINE MONSTERS.

Mr. Charles de Brainerd, of Boston, describes in the *Scientific American* an attack upon a fisherman on the Florida Reef by a marine monster which he calls a devil fish. The creature, from the description, would seem to have been a gigantic cuttle-fish, much larger than any ever before seen on our coast. The fisherman is said to have been a man of immense size, weighing three hundred pounds, and of strength in proportion to his colossal dimensions; and yet he was powerless when clasped by the long arms of the monster, and his life was only saved by the prompt assistance of his companions. In the Norway seas the cuttle fish grows to a great size, and its long arms, of which it has ten, two of them being longer than the rest, are of such strength and tenacity that when a man or an ordinary fish is enfolded within them, there is no power of extrication. These arms are furnished with sucking cups, by means of which it attaches itself to other bodies with extraordinary firmness. Naturalists suppose that it was a creature of this description that Victor Hugo had in his mind in his account of the frightful struggle of the seaman with his assailant in the British Channel. The waters on our southern coast, and especially in the Gulf, are frequented by a huge creature belonging to the ray genus, known as the devil fish; but although of great size and strength, and capable of mischief if so disposed, it is not regarded as dangerous or inclined to aggressive operations under any circumstances. It is shaped something like a skate or sting ray, barring the tail, and is furnished with two strong muscular feelers or flippers that extend in a semicircular form on each side of the head to the length of two or more feet, according to the size of the fish. They are the instruments for seizing and holding its food. The habit of the fish is to uproot and carry away poles, stakes, or other objects with which it comes in contact. It is said that they have been known to lift from the bottom a kedge or anchor of considerable size, with boats or shallops of moderate dimensions lying in harbour, and swim out to sea with them. There is nothing incredible in this, for they are often eighteen feet in length by fifteen in width, and sometimes larger, with strength to correspond. The weight of one of these creatures could not be less than half-a-dozen tons. Butler King, who was a long time in Congress, lived on the banks of the Savannah river, where he owned a plantation. His negroes were accustomed to fish in the river, near its mouth, with a cast net. They would go down to the right place, two in a dugout, and if the tide did not serve they would go to sleep in the bottom of the canoe, making the craft fast to a pole thrust into the mud. On one occasion, being too early for the tide, they tied up in this way, and soon were hard and fast. Presently along came a well-grown devil fish, that grubbed up the pole with his flippers, and made off with the canoe, negroes included. And when they awoke, half an hour afterwards, they found themselves proceeding to sea at the rate of some three miles an hour, moved by an invisible agency, and were terrified beyond description. They cut the rope immediately, and hastened ashore without delay, and never afterwards were known to make their craft fast to a pole in the Savannah river.

FAIR PLAY.—Recently, in one of the cars of the New York Central Railroad train, a dispute arose between two old ladies. One declared if the conductor opened the window she would die, and the other protested, against its being closed as she would certainly smother to death. The conductor was in doubt, when a venerable gentleman exclaimed, "Open the window and kill one, and then close it and kill the other, and then we shall have peace."

QUIET.—Mr. Spurgeon, like Carlyle, preaches silent meditation. In eloquent language he says, "Quietude, which some men cannot abide because it reveals their inward poverty, is as a palace of cedar to the wise, for alone in its hallowed courts the King in His beauty deigns to walk. Priceless as the gift of utterance may be the practice of silence in some respects far excels it. Quiet contemplation and worship, unuttered rapture, these are mine when my best jewels are before me. Rob not your heart of the deep-sea joys; miss not the far-down life by babbling for ever among the broken shells and foaming surges of the shore."

THE "SUNRISE" HORRORS.

The *Bulletin* gives the following account of the sentences passed upon the men implicated in the atrocities on the above vessel, of which particulars have already been given:—

Eleven o'clock was the time set for imposing sentence on the officers of the ship *Sunrise*, convicted of beating and wounding, and of inflicting cruel and unusual punishment upon the crew of that vessel, on her recent voyage from New York to this port. Long before that hour arrived, the corridors of the building were crowded with a jostling, surging crowd of all classes of citizens. When at length the doors of the Court-room were thrown open, there was a rush to get inside, which was really dangerous to life and limb. During the whole subsequent proceedings, almost three hours long, there was hardly a foot of standing room unoccupied.

The Court came in at quarter-past eleven. Captain Clarke was attended by his counsel, Judge Campbell and Mr. Andros. He looked pale and care-worn. He was evidently much agitated, and his face showed traces of recent tears. During the remarks of his counsel to the Court, especially when reference was made to his wife and young children, he shed tears freely. Harris looked grim and determined. Not a muscle of his face changed from beginning to end, except that he ground his jaws together when he was asked by the Court if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him. Maloney showed traces of his nearly two months' confinement in an incensed pallor of features, but he was perfectly cool and nonchalant, knowing that his punishment could not be a very severe one.

On the assembling of the Court, Assistant District-Attorney Morrow at once moved that sentence be passed upon the prisoners.

It was almost 2 o'clock when at last the Court was ready to pronounce sentence. The Clerk called the name of Robert K. Clarke. The Captain rose, and in answer to the question if he had anything to say why sentence should not then be passed, said: "Nothing, except that it was an error of judgment if I have been excessive in my punishments."

Sentence was then passed that Robert K. Clarke be confined in the County Gaol for the term of 14 months, and pay a fine of $1,000. If the fine is not paid, an additional imprisonment of one year to be inflicted. Judge Sawyer pronounced sentence in so low a tone of voice, that the Captain had to ask his counsel what the judgment was after he sat down. He was not particularly moved on hearing it. Harris' turn came next, and the look on his face was desperate when he rose to his feet. In answer to the usual question, he said: "Nothing but this: I have never struck a blow with the intention of hurting a man on board that vessel, except when I struck Witphensing in the eye. That is all."

Sentence was then passed that Frank Harris be confined in the State Prison for the term of four years. Harris at once retired in charge of the Marshal. On rising to go, he turned to Captain Clarke, who sat beside him, shook him heartily by the hand, and said; "Good-bye, Captain Clarke." "Good-bye," was the reply, and the two separated. Maloney's name was then called. He had "nothing" to say why sentence should not be pronounced, which sentence was 60 days in the County Gaol.

The proceedings over, the court-room was soon cleared. Many expressions of sympathy were heard in behalf of Captain Clarke and his family, and numerous friends crowded round him to extend the hand of sympathy. A reporter said to him: "Captain Clarke, are you surprised at the sentence?" "I am," was the reply, "for I do not think I have done anything for which I should be punished." "But in view of the verdict, what do you think?" "I think that the jury were misled, and should never have rendered the verdict," was the answer.

This ends a memorable case concerning the rights and duties of officers and seamen.

ANOTHER TALE OF CHINA LIFE.

MY FRIEND CHING.

IN FOUR PARTS:—PART I.

The Shanghai *Courier* reprints the following story of Shanghai life from a home journal:—

I was the luckiest fellow in Shanghai. Every one, among the juniors at any rate, coincided in that verdict, while some of the moneyed magnates of our thriving mercantile community shook their grizzled heads, and growled out their bluffly expressed opinion to the effect, that 'a youngster like that fellow Springfield' had no right to be so prosperous. Only six years ago, as a supercargo, I arrived in Shanghai. Born with a silver spoon in his mouth, to be sure—own nephew to Barnet, Pashley & Co., and be hanged to him!' was the good natured comment which—usually concluded their remarks on my too speedy promotion.

It has been said, and very truly, as it seems to me, that our portraits, as drawn by our enemies, are not unlike. So it is. A vigorous, racy, slashing caricature, something that shall hit off our salient features, and pierce the weakest place in our foibles, is, at any rate, to be expected from a limner inspired by a strong feeling of personal hatred. Now, I had no enemies in China save one, as yet undreamed of, but the sight of gratuitous good luck raining down on a young head is gall and wormwood to a disappointed oldster, and hence the grudging fashion in which some of the commercial veterans of Shanghai endured my premature good-fortune. What they said was, in a manner, true. I certainly was not the nephew of the old-established and widely respected firm of Barnet, Pashely & Co.; but I had the privilege of standing in that relation of life towards 'our Mr. Barnet,' of Barnet's Hong, and also of a very stately yamun or palace on the Vermilion Canal, local manager of the grand old house of business. Rich as Samuel Barnet was reputed to be, however, and considerable as was the experience which forty successful years of China commerce had endowed him with, it must not for a moment be supposed that he was *the* Mr. Barnet, senior partner in the great Mincing Lane concern. Strictly speaking, there was now no Barnet. A merchant of the same name and kindred had established the firm in Canton and London in days when to trade at Shanghai would have been as impossible as it would now be to establish a branch at Timbuctoo, and before the golden pen-feathers of the East India Company's monopoly had been clipped by parliamentary scissors. But many partners had since come in, and of them all, the mysterious entity known as Co. had gradually become paramount. There were three Pashleys yet in the flesh, and one Barnet; and the latter, as an excellent man of business, and a descendant of the founder of the firm, was held in much respect by his home staying associates in England.

I myself, Harry Springfield, as the only son of Mr. Barnet's only sister, had unquestionably had very fair prospects before me when, at the age of nineteen or so, I came out to China to occupy a three legged stool in the counting-house of Barnet, Pashley & Co. But I had improved those prospects by hard work and steady application, had been busy when others idled away the sultry hours, had done my best to master the difficult language, and to comprehend the still more difficult national character of the people of that strange country, and had succeeded better than a young man generally does. And although it was quite true that I should not have been so quickly promoted had I not had the good luck to be nearly related to the local chief of the firm, and an inmate of his house, still I had in some degree earned the step by toilsome and perilous journeys, by plodding industry, and by devoting many an hour of recreation to the uninviting task of hammering away, under the guidance of a needy literary graduate, or mandarin of the gilt button, at the painful study of the Chinese written—or, more correctly, painted—language.

I had passed little more than six years under the flaming skies, and on the friable yellow soil, of the Celestial Empire, and already was I entitled to write myself a "spade partner" in our long-established firm. As the precise nature of this dignity may, in the eyes of the uninitiated, not appear to be quite clearly defined, I may as well explain that such partnership, is nearly on a par with brevet rank in the army, conferring no claim to a vote at the board or a share in the profits, although it carries with it the right to a salary, such as an ordinary clerk might vainly sigh to draw. A spade partner, like a sergeant, can be reduced to, the ranks for misconduct, but it must be by solemn vote of the council of permanent proprietors; and he is forbidden to marry without the written consent of the firm; but here end the disagreeables of his position. He has no risk. He may be taken up at any time into the Olympus of the real partnership, and, in the meanwhile, he is liberally paid. In the princely house of Gordon, for instance, a spade partner gets a thousand a year. With us, the salary was less; but seven hundred was a large income for a man of my age, even in so expensive a city as Shanghai.

Although not naturally an idler, I doubt if I should have worked so hard and so consistently in a climate so unfavourable to exertion, and among companions whose general rule it was to take life as easily and as luxuriously as they could, had I not had a stimulus to nerve me for my labours which with most of them was lacking. Be sure that Hogarth's Good Apprentice was, from the first of his zealous servitude, sincerely in love with his master's daughter. It was my love for my cousin, Constance Barnet, that kept me so steady to my self-allotted task of perfecting myself in every detail of our complicated business, of gaining a real insight into China and its ways, of learning to judge of the resources, the needs, and the actual condition of the wonderful mysterious country, on the outermost border of which we merchants lived and dealt, and of which most of our community were content to take their opinions at second or third hand, and to view a third of the human race through the spectacles furnished by the interpreter of the pig-tailed and pompous comprador.

A four months' furlough, allowed me some three years since by the firm, at a time when the death of a near relative and the division of some property had rendered my presence in England a necessity, had, short as it was, allowed me to find that the charming cousin I had left in the schoolroom had developed into an extremely fascinating and accomplished young lady. And when my brief stay in my native land was over, and the P. & O. Company wafted me back again, *viâ*

PLANTS IN SLEEPING-ROOMS.

(Public Opinion.)

The question whether or not plants are unwholesome in a sleeping-room has called forth a curious diversity of opinion. It is agreed that by day they emit oxygen, and are therefore eminently healthful; but it is generally believed that by night they gave out carbonic acid, and are consequently prejudical to animal life. Recent experiments by Professor Kedzie, of Michigan Agricultural College, may perhaps be regarded as conclusive on the subject. The professor analyzed volumes of air taken about noon from different parts of the college greenhouse, containing 6,000 plants, after it had been closed for twelve hours, and found that the carbonic acid amounted on the average to 1-39 in 10,000 parts. He then did the same just before sunrise, and found the average to be 3-94, thus, he thinks, clearly demonstrating that the accumulation of noxious gas was greater in darkness than in daylight. At the same time, however, out door air contains four parts of carbonic acid in 10,000. At the worst, therefore, the air in the greenhouse was actually better than "pure country air," and the emission of carbonic acid gas was barely sufficient to counterbalance the production of oxygen during daylight. Professor Kedzie concludes that, those being the facts of the case where 6,000 plants are collected, a dozen or two in a bedroom cannot possibly be injurious.

A WEAK VESSEL.

Among the many absurdities recently evolved by inquiries into adulteration, few more ridiculous incidents have occurred, remarks *Iron*, than the verdict of "died by an overdose of alcohol," in the case of a man who had drunk four gills of sherry. Adulterated or mixed, sherry always is. The wine is compounded at Xeres of various growths, and is always "touched" with a "mother wine," or boiled-down version of an older vintage. A butt of this maternal fluid gives strength, body, and "roundness" to innumerable tender juveniles of recent birth. Thus, from its cradle to its grave, the history of sherry is a catalogue of "mixing," "blending," "fortifying," or adulteration. So far as can be ascertained, the unlucky man who died of four gills of sherry did not consume an undue proportion of alcohol. What other mysterious flavourings and rich compounds he drank during his not very excessive bout we know not, but judging from our Highland experience, we can only discuss the notion of four gills of a compound containing 20 per cent. of alcohol killing a man as too ridiculous to be entertained. Our grandfathers had among them two, three, and even four bottle men, and drank wine never containing less than 20 per cent. of alcohol. They are dead now. This is to say, some of them are, but the regular consumption of "loaded" wine does not appear to have materially shortened their existence.

SILVER COIN IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

The Director of the Mint at Washington has published an explanation of the course adopted by the United States Government of paying out silver coin, in order to clear away some misapprehension which appears to exist on the subject. He says: "In this, as in other countries where gold is the sole standard or measure of value, silver coins are over-valued for the purpose of rendering them inexportable. They are manufactured and issued on Government account, the law, however, placing, directly or indirectly, a limit on the issue, to prevent redundancy. If issued in times of specie payment, beyond the requirements of the public for change, such coins will not maintain their purchasing power with the standard coins. Owing to various causes in this and other countries, silver has declined in value to a point at which the Government can purchase it with gold, manufacture it into small coin, and pay it out at a fair profit. The Government has recently purchased a quantity of silver bullion sufficient for its purposes, at 124 cents per standard ounce, and will manufacture it into coin at the fixed legal rate of 124 4-10 cents per ounce, the difference between the purchasing and issuing rate being within a fraction of 12 cents per ounce, or about 10½ per cent. on the gold coin paid in the purchase. This operation is believed to be a more profitable one for the Treasury, and also more advantageous to the public, in the present condition of the money market, than the sale of gold for legal tender notes, and is not a scheme for a resumption of specie payments, but simply a compliance with Mint laws. A dollar in United States currency will purchase a little more gold in the market than a dollar of small silver coins. The dollars will, therefore, soon find their level, and, unless there be a rise in both the prices of gold and silver, the small coins must circulate concurrently with paper money. The Government has in the possession of the Assistant Treasurer about 500,000 dollars in silver coin; and at the mints and assay offices, in silver bullion and coin, about 2,000,000 dollars. This stock is ample for the present. This mode of paying out silver coin will be continued until circumstances shall dictate a contrary course as proper. The Government will exact the full seignorage required by law, but will not undertake to control the disposition of the coin after it is paid out. The coin will then become the property of the holders, who may do what they please with it. This course was not decided upon until it had been fully considered by the Secretary of the Treasury." In the meantime, only those who have the subject of currency at their fingers' end will be able to understand why the United States Government should feel it necessary to assure the public that any one who has a silver dollar in his pocket "may do what he pleases with it."

THE BANK FORGERIES.

On Friday, October 30th, Captain Irving and Patrolman Fairley, of the Detective Department, New York Police, were placed on their trial on a charge of malefeasance and corrupt and illegal conduct on the occasion of the arrest of George Macdonnell, the Bank of England forger, on board the steamer *Thuringia* on the 20th of March last. The charge was based on the confession made by Macdonnell after his conviction in London. In his confession he stated that he had known Irving for some years. He telegraphed to him, under the name of Livingstone, when he was about to leave for America, to meet him on board the *Thuringia*. On the arrival of that vessel at New York, Irving, accompanied by Fairley, went on board. There they informed him that, after a great deal of trouble with the solicitors of the Bank, they were deputed, as United States' Marshals, to effect his arrest, and that their only object was to make away with anything compromising which he might happen to have with him. In furtherance of that object they had contrived to prevent the Sheriff's messenger from boarding the steamer until that opportunity was fully given. They then advised him to hand over any documents or money he had, and promised so do anything to assist him. He accordingly handed Irving and Fairley a packet containing $17,250 in United States' bonds, a letter of credit for £500, and a diamond ring, value £100. This property he gave them on the express understanding that it was to be used according to his directions for the purpose of his defence in New York. He got $6,000 of the bonds back, but not the remainder. The accused subsequently told him they had had to swear they had nothing in their possession belonging to him, and they asked him to keep their secret. In proof of this statement Macdonnell referred to the record of two registered letters sent by him to Irving and Fairley in September, 1872. In addition to this confession, the case relied on for the prosecution was that arrangements for the arrest of Macdonnell were originally made by the Bank of England with a private detective agency in New York, and that Irving had a telegram from London instructing him to make arrest; that he communicated his intention to do so to the private detective agency; and that, to a proposal that he should be accompanied by one of their detectives he gave a refusal. The British authorities on being informed of this fact authorized Irving to act. The Deputy Sheriff, who accompanied Irving on the occasion of the arrest, stated that he was prevented from boarding the *Thuringia* for half-an-hour after Irving and Fairley had gone on board. Copies of two telegrams were produced; they were from Livingstone—a name under which Macdonnell was known in New York as a noted forger—to Irving. In the first telegram Irving was requested to meet Livingstone on board the *Cuba*; the second requested Irving to meet him on the arrival of the *Thuringia*. The accused totally denied the charges against them, and the inquiry was adjourned until the 7th of November.

A PLEASANT DISCOVERY.—Discontented husbands and wives in Paris are in high glee over the discovery that the Commune during their possession of Paris destroyed, among other things, all the official records of births and marriages.

AN INTERMENT RESISTED.

An Irish contemporary of a recent date states that the body of a sub-constable, named Bunyon, who committed suicide a fortnight before, after having murdered a comrade, was still unburied. It adds:—Every attempt to inter the unfortunate suicide, even in the loneliest places, has been frustrated. Sentinels were posted by the country people at the approaches to each graveyard for many miles around. So vigilantly was this watch kept, that when the body was conveyed secretly to a remote burial place in the county Waterford, the few police who made the attempt, upon their arrival, found an immense and angry crowd assembled, and they were compelled to beat a retreat. The Government have issued instructions to the constabulary authorities to muster 270 men, in order to supply the necessary protection in enforcing the interment.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

JANUARY 12TH, EVENING.

There has been a better demand for Bengal drug; sales amount to about 80 chests, chiefly confined to Patna. The following are the ruling prices:—Patna, $605 to $610, cash and credit; Benares, $602½ to $607½, cash and credit; Malwa, $600 on credit, in small demand; sales to the extent of about 25 chests at $600, free of allowance. Estimated stocks:—Patna, 1,275 chests, Benares 250 chests, and Malwa 375 chests.

EXPORT CARGOES.

To YOKOHAMA.—1,022 bags Sugar, 817 bdls. Nail Rods, 595 bdls. Iron, 200 tubs Steel, 402 bdls. Mats, 63 bdls. Rattans, 110 coils Manila Rope, 50 pkgs. Piece Goods, 23 cases Cigars, 390 packages Sundries.

To SAN FRANCISCO.—19,911 bags Rice, each 50lbs.; 400 bags Peas, each 50lbs.; 100 slabs Tin, 50 bags Pepper, 50 boxes Tapioca, 50 boxes Sago, 50 bags Coffee, 17 boxes Chinaware, 50 boxes Prepared Opium, 2,423 pkgs. Sundries.

To NEW YORK.—615¼ chests Tea, 30,875 lbs.; 1 case Hair.

To PHILADELPHIA.—2 pkgs. Tea.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—

Bank Bills, on demand	4/1½
Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight	4/2
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight	4/2½
Credits, at 6 months' sight	4/3½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight	4/3¾

ON NEW YORK.—

Private, 3 months' sight	—

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight	222
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight	222

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, sight	73¾
Private, 30 days' sight	74½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—49½ per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$500 per share premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$700 per share premium.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 10 per share, discount.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$27 per share discount, ex interest.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$557½ per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$127 per share, ex interest.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$115 per share, ex interest.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—25 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—29½ per cent. premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 105 per share, ex div.

Hongkong Gas Company Shares—$70 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—55 per cent. discount.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—90 per cent. discount.

SALES ON JANUARY 12TH, 1874.

As reported by Chinese.

Shanghai Cotton, 100 bales, at $14.00, by a Ningpo merchant to a local merchant.

Sugar, 400 piculs, at $6.27, by Sze-hop-chuen hong to a local trader.

White Pepper, 10 bags, at $23.50, Yee-shun-tai to a trader.

Saigon Rice, 500 piculs, at $1.85, by Tak-mee-hop-kee hong to a trader.

Green Peas, 400 piculs, at $2.05, by Kwong-fook-wo to a trader.

Black Sessamums, 200 piculs, at Tls. 2.0.4.0, by Hop-hing hong to a local trader.

Vermicelli, 50 bags, at $6.20, by Yuet-hing-loong to a trader.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. WM. REINERS has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.

MELCHERS & Co.

3m 3 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. LOUIS MENDEL has this day been admitted a partner in our firm in Hongkong and Canton.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

1m 4 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

MR. H. KLÆR retires from our firm this day.

HEINEMANN & Co.

1m 21 Hongkong, 31st December, 1873.

I HAVE Established myself at this port as Merchant and Commission Agent.

H. KLÆR.

1m 22 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERICK DAVID SASSOON has this day been admitted a partner in our Firms in China.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

1m 20 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date, the Shipwright Business heretofore conducted under the name of J. McDONALD & Co., will be carried on by the undersigned in his own name.

B. STANFORD.

1m 5 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

THE business hitherto conducted in my name will henceforth be carried on under the firm of

KRUSE & Co.,

and Mr. H. KUHLMANN is authorized to sign the firm.

J. C. KRUSE.

1m 6 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

THE business hitherto conducted at this port under the name of OSCAR STAMMANN, will from this date be carried on by Mr. EDUARD MEYER, under the style and firm of

E. MEYER & Co.

Mr. O. GRABE is duly authorized to sign the firm per procuration.

EDUARD MEYER.

tf 23 Tientsin, 1st January, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES G. CASWELL, in our firm, ceased on 31st ultimo, by lapse of time.

Mr. CHARLES F. TREMLETT and Mr. WM. DETMERING are this day admitted partners in our firm.

WM. G. HALE & Co.

1m 7 Saigon, 1st January, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing in Hongkong and China between W. J. BLYDENBURGH, GEORGE HURLBUT, S. E. HUNTINGTON, and J. C. HEITMANN, under the name and Firm of SMITH, ARCHER & Co., is this day DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

Either partner will sign the name of the Firm in Liquidation.

SMITH, ARCHER & Co.

3m 24 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES HART is authorised to sign our firm, in Hongkong and China, from this date.

TURNER & Co.

tf 2096 Shanghai, 15th December, 1873.

NOTICE.

FROM and after 1st January, 1874, the business of the undersigned will be incorporated, and carried on under the name and style of "NEWMAN & Co."

WALTER NEWMAN,
JOHN GITTINS.

tf 1704 Foochow, 11th October, 1873.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED.
LONDON	Paradies	Papp	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY	Gloucester	Vincent	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
DUNEDIN AND SYDNEY	Tokatea (str.)	McKinnon	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
NEW YORK	Pei-ho	Holdt	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Hohenzollern	Hashagen	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Glamorganshire	Morgan		Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Brema	Schweitzer		Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Iconium	Malgrom	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
S'PORE, GALLE, & BOMBAY	Columbian (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at noon.
S'PORE, PENANG, & CAL'TA	Hindostan (str.)	Miller	Hongkong	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	To-day, at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE	Ben Ledi (str.)	Buchanan	Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAIGON	Ocean Queen (str.)	Lerede	Hongkong	Landstein & Co.	To-day, 13th inst.
MANILA	Villa de Rivadavia	Castillo	Hongkong	Brandão & Co.	Quick dispatch.
YOKOHAMA	Orissa (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Avoca (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Douglas (str.)	Burnie	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at 8 A.M.
FOOCHOW	Sarah Nicholson		Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
AMOY	Formosa (str.)	Morales		Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.

BEG to announce to their Customers and the Public that they are now showing their NEW GOODS for the AUTUMN and WINTER SEASONS, which have been carefully selected from the best and cheapest Markets, and are of the newest and most FASHIONABLE STYLES, comprising the following:—

Ladies' JACKETS and MANTELETS in SILK, VELVET, and FANCY CLOTH.

OPERA CLOAKS.

LLAMA, TASMANIAN, SEDAN, and other SHAWLS.

Norwich SILK SQUARES.

COSTUMES and POLONAISES, in new materials of the latest designs.

FANCY TRIMMED UNDERSKIRTS.

TRIMMED STRAW and MILLINERY HATS and BONNETS. (A choice Assortment of the above received Monthly.)

Ladies' and Childrens' UNTRIMMED HATS, in Felt, Velvet, and Straw.

BLACK and COLORED SILKS.

FANCY DRESS MATERIALS of all kinds.

BLACK SILK VELVET.

BLACK and COLORED VELVETEEN.

Chintz and Printed FLANNELS, for Dressing Gowns.

REAL VALENCIENNES, MALINES, MALTESE, CLUNY, HONITON and DUCHESSE LACES.

LACE and MUSLIN GOODS of all descriptions.

BROCHE SASHES (hand-sewn).

Embroidered BOOK MUSLIN SASHES.

Moire, Faille, and Chené SASH RIBBONS.

KID GLOVES, single and double button.

A large Stock of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING and BABY LINEN, always on hand.

CORSETS and DRESS IMPROVERS.

The Patent Washing CRINOLINE.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS and FEATHERS.

Ermine and Swansdown COLLARETTES, MUFFS, and TRIMMINGS.

JET NECKLETS, BROOCHES, and EARRINGS.

GOLD LOCKETS.

SOAPS, PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES of all kinds.

&c., &c., &c.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY BY EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS.

ORDERS EXECUTED WITH CARE AND DESPATCH, AND AT VERY MODERATE CHARGES.

SAYLE & Co.,
GENERAL DRAPERS,
QUEEN'S ROAD & STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG;
AND AT SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE.

KEROSINE OIL.
TURPENTINE.
White and Colored PRINTING PAPER.

Apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 1133 Hongkong, 11th July, 1873.

FOR SALE.

BEST PORTLAND CEMENT.

Apply to

FREDERIC DEGENAER.

tf 1441 Hongkong, 2nd September, 1873.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE, VEUVE CLICQUOT-PONSARDIN REIMS,
in Cases of 1 doz. Quarts, and, 2 doz. Pints.

SANDER & Co.,
Sole Agents for China, Japan and Manila.

tf 2151 Hongkong, 15th December, 1871.

NOW READY.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Ohlmann's Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivilents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that, a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. HELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

G. FALCONER & CO.

BEG to call attention to their Very Large and ELEGANT SELECTION OF LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S JEWELLERY.

SILVER PLATE, consisting of Race CUPS, Centre and Dessert PIECES, Tea TRAYS, Tea and Dinner SETS, Claret JUGS, SALVERS, Coffee and Ice SPOONS, Sets of Dessert and Fish FORKS, &c., &c., &c.

Silver Mounted Dressing CASES and Travelling BAGS, JEWEL CASES.

A large and varied Stock of ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS.

Gold WATCHES of all kinds, keyless, adjusted to temperature and position, ¾ and ½ quarter and minute repeaters.

Independent Centre Seconds Keyless Minute REPEATERS.

CLOCK WATCHES, all of the highest quality that the Art of Horology is capable of producing.

A large selection of New and Second-hand 2 and 8-day CHRONOMETERS, SEXTANTS, QUADRANTS,

Ritchie's Patent LIQUID COMPASSES, BINNACLES, Must-head COMPASSES, Patent LOGS, ODOMETERS, Sounding MACHINES, Ditto for Deep Sea,

Board of Trade, Hull, and Aneroid BAROMETERS.

Patent Self-registering BAROMETERS, RAIN GAUGES, Self-registering THERMOMETERS, HYDROMETERS, HYGROMETERS, SALMOMETERS, Astronomical TELESCOPES,

BINOCULARS,
made especially for night use,

THEODOLITES, Dumpy LEVELS, Surveying STAVES, Measuring CHAINS, Proportional COMPASSES, WHOLES and HALVES, STEAM INDICATORS, Pocket SEXTANTS, PROTRACTORS, PRISMATIC COMPASS, ALTAZAMUTHS, CAMERA LUCIDAS, &c., &c., &c.

Hall, Quarter, and Chime CLOCKS, Marble and Gilt CLOCKS, Travelling, Migonette, and Boudoir CLOCKS.

MUSICAL BOXES OF ALL SIZES,
European and Chinese Airs,

CHARTS and WORKS on NAVIGATION.

3m 1979 Hongkong, 5th December, 1873.

BAKER & CO.

BEG most respectfully to announce that they have now on view a

CHOICE SELECTION
OF
NEW GOODS,

for the present season, which have been selected from the Principal Markets of Europe, and are of the newest and most

FASHIONABLE STYLES.

DRESS MAKING AND MILLINERY, executed with the utmost care, and in the most

ELEGANT STYLES.

BAKER & CO.,
COURT DRESS MAKERS & MILLINERS,
24, *QUEEN'S ROAD*,
HONGKONG.

tf 11 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1874.

FOR SALE,

Ex Steamer "Sarpedon," just arrived from Portugal,

A SMALL supply of Excellent Dry Carcavellos WHITE WINE, Vintage 1857, in casks of 125 bottles. Price, $24 per cask.

F. A. DA CRUZ.

2d 2103 Macao, 27th December, 1873.

FOR SALE.

TEAKWOOD LOGS and PLANKS, of all sizes.

Apply to

FREDERIC DEGENAER.

tf 1483 Hongkong, 6th September, 1873.

FOR SALE.

EXSHAW'S BRANDY, in 1 Dozen Cases.

GILMAN & Co.

tf 2060 Hongkong, 19th December, 1873.

FOR SALE.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1874,
with
ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR AND TABLE OF HIGH TIDES AT SHANGHAI.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 1773 Hongkong, 28th October, 1873.

NOTICE.

STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.

W. G. HALE & Co.,
Saigon.

tf 1561 16th September, 1873.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. PEIL,

tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of HONGKONG, HO NAM, AND CANTON that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.

In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and GILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.

In HO NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when in season.

Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing him, are requested to apply at his shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the *same rate* all the year round.

HING KEE.

1y 745 Hongkong, 13th May, 1873.

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 1849 Hongkong, 16th August, 1873.

Vessels on the Berth.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, GALLE, AND BOMBAY,
(Calling at PENANG if inducement offers.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"COLUMBIAN"

will leave for the above places at noon TO-DAY, the 13th instant.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1874. [12d 25

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British Steamer

"HINDOSTAN,"

Captain Miller, will leave this for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 13th inst., at 3 P.M.

Despatches will close at 2.30 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

8d 38 Hongkong, 5th January, 1874.

FOR SAIGON.

THE French Steamer

"OCEAN QUEEN."

Captain Lerede, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 13th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

LANDSTEIN & Co.

5d 62 Hongkong, 9th January, 1874.

FOR AMOY *Direct.*

THE Spanish Steamer

"FORMOSA,"

Captain Morales, expected here from Manila to-day, the 13th instant, will have immediate despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 77 Hongkong, 12th January, 1874.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE British Steamer

"BEN LEDI,"

Captain Buchanan, expected here on the 14th inst., will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 76 Hongkong, 12th January, 1874.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI,
(Taking Cargo at through rates for NAGASAKI and HIOGO.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"ORISSA"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after the arrival of the next English Mail.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 10th January, 1873. [70

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"AVOCA"

will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 10th January, 1873. [71

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 German Bark

"PARADIES,"

Capt. Papp, will load for the above port here and at Whampoa, and will have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 54 Hongkong, 5th January, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE German Bark

"BREMA,"

Capt. Schweitzer, will load here and at Whampoa as above, with quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 33 Hongkong, 5th January, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 British Barque

"GLAMORGANSHIRE,"

Morgan, Master, will load at Whampoa and Hongkong, and will have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 2101 Hongkong, 27th December, 1873.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 German Bark

"HOHENZOLLERN,"

Captain Hashagen, will be despatched as above from Whampoa and Hongkong, about the 15th proximo.

For Freight, apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

2d 2095 Hongkong, 25th December, 1873.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Bark

"ICONIUM,"

Capt. Malgrom, will load here for the above port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 2094 Hongkong, 25th December, 1873.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Brig

"VILLA DE RIVADAVIA,"

Captain Castillo, will have immediate despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BRANDAO & Co.

tf 2086 Hongkong, 24th December, 1873.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 German Bark

"PEI-HO,"

Capt. Holdt, will load here and at Whampoa as above, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 2047 Hongkong, 17th December, 1873.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE A 1 British Barque

"GLOUCESTER,"

Captain Vincent, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

tf 2012 Hongkong, 12th December, 1873.

FOR DUNEDIN AND SYDNEY.

THE British Ship

"TOKATEA,"

Capt. McKinnon, having the greater portion of her Cargo and Passengers engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

tf 2011 Hongkong, 12th December, 1873

BROWN, JONES & CO., UNDERTAKERS, &c.,
OFFICE—No. 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Memorial Stones and Monuments erected.

tf 137 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS,
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.

tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

Intimations.

MANLEE & Co.,
ELECTROTYPERS, GILDERS, AND
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS,
CANAL ROAD,
OPPOSITE SHAMEEN,
(West of the Canton Printing Office,)
CANTON.

All kinds of Gilding and Silvering done by the Electrotyping process, so as to resemble the solid articles. Brass and Copper Spoons, Forks, Plates, &c., may be gilded or silvered in a short time, at reasonable terms.

1m 8 Canton, 1st January, 1874.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
TO
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
AND
H.E. THE GOVERNOR,

BEG to announce that they have just received a Choice Assortment of PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES.

tf 976 Hongkong, 19th June, 1873.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for:
Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition,
Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder. Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse.

1ly 721, May 8

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennant, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE above Granite-floored DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 *feet* over all, and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 380 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock at the bottom is 40 feet, at the top 80 feet, and the width at the entrance is 56 feet. Depth of water on the sill 13 feet at average neap, and 17 feet at average spring tides.

The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.

A new FOUNDRY for large iron and brass castings has recently been added.

The Machine Shop contains a 12-inch Screw Cutting Gap-lathe, Small Lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Large Smithy, &c., &c.

Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for stowage of cargo, &c.

A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other Dock-yard Material always on hand.

Vessels docked for examination, retouched, repaired, repairs also done in harbour; and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.

The Steam Tug *Woosung* is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.

JOHN FORSTER & Co.

tf 1039 Foochow, 18th June, 1873.

NOW READY.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,

By Dr. IRVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ... $1.50
Neatly Bound, ... $2.00

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

ON THURSDAY, the 15th January, 1874, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*TIGRE*," Commandant LECOINTE, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 14th January, 1874. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1874.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*LOMBARDY*," Captain E. M. GILLSON, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 22nd January, at noon.

Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 21st idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent,*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 8th January, 1874.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA, TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S.S. "*ALASKA*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 12th February, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, Mails, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, VIA PANAMA.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about the same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York and Aspinwall, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Return Passage Tickets issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

Freight will be received on board until 4

Extracts.

THE SICK MAN AND THE BIRDS.

(From "Vignettes in Rhyme," by A. Dobson.

ÆGROTUS.

Spring,—art thou come, O Spring?
I am too sick for words;
How hast thou heart to sing,
O Spring! with all thy Birds?

MERULA.

I sing for joy to see again
The merry leaves along the lane,
The little bud grown ripe;
And look, my love upon the bough!
Hark, how she calleth to me now,—
"Pipe! pipe!"

ÆGROTUS.

Ah! weary is the sun;
Love is an idle thing;
But, Bird, thou restless one,
What ails thee, wandering?

HIRUNDO.

By shore and sea I come and go,
To seek I know not what; and lo!
On no man's eaves I sit;
But voices bid me rise once more,
To flit again by sea and shore,—
Flit! Flit!

ÆGROTUS.

This is Earth's bitter cup:
Only to seek, not know.
But thou, that strivest up,
Why dost thou carol so?

ALAUDA.

A secret Spirit giftedh me
With song, and wing that lifteth me,—
A Spirit for whose sake,
Striving amain to reach the sky,
Still to the old dark earth I cry—
"Wake! wake!"

ÆGROTUS.

My hope hath lost its wing.
Thou, that to night dost call,
How hast thou heart to sing
Thy tears made musical?

PHILOMELA.

Alas for me! a dry desire
Is all my song,—a waste of fire
That will not fade nor fail;
To me, dim shapes of ancient crime
Moan through the windy ways of time,
"Wail! wail!"

ÆGROTUS.

Thine is the sick man's song,—
Mournful, in sooth, and fit;
Unrest that cries "How long!"—
And the night answers it.

GERMAN BIOGRAPHIES.

How few biographies are to be found which are at once readable and trustworthy; and of these few, how few again are written by Germans! The German mind would seem to to have all the necessary qualities of biographers; yet no biographies are so unreadable as German biographies. French tact and insight give reality to a picture which owes little to research or honest attention to facts. English common sense seldom wholly misconceives its subject, seldom fails to have some idea of arrangement, some sense of proportion, some reticence. But the German biographer is possessed by the demon of detail; like the leaden mantle of Inferno, detail weighs him down so that he cannot lift himself up and see the land in which he is walking. He is like Percinet in the fairy tale, sitting amidst mountains of unsifted feathers, and alas! with no hope of a fairy godmother to come to his help. His work is full of facts, great and small, relevant and irrelevant, but will never have a place in literature, nor be fit for more than material: invaluable material, it is true, but not yet literature. There were many biographies of Goethe before Mr. Lewes gathered them up into a work which is the delight of all who read it. *Sed omnes*—but who reads them now? Who shall give us a life of Weber, Gluck, or Schubert? There is no want of biographers; but they only escape from facts to be lost in clouds of enthusiasm. It is no relief to turn from Mr. Thayer (who, by the way, is not a German, though his work appears in the German language, and has all the excellences and defects of a German book) to Herr Nohl or Madame Polk; for the German biographer is never so dull as when he is sentimental, never so commonplace as when he is inspired. —*From the Edinburgh Review.*

TRUE FRIENDSHIP.

It seems to me that in days gone by real friendship was a thing much more openly understood than it is now: that its duties were better defined, its uses more generally acknowledged; or is it that in these days we are grown too sensitive to write or say what is in us on this matter? I have seen underlined copies of *In Memoriam* in very unlikely places, but the said copies were not open to general observation. One feels in the atmosphere the opinion that there is

"Naught so strong of the romance,
So rank knight-errant as a real friend."

Mr. Ruskin has quoted this, and he adds, "True friendship is romantic to the man of the world, true affection is romantic, true religion is romantic." And he is right. These things are the very soul that in this human world is noble or beautiful, and by consequence the very soul of all that is poetical, and there are men who consider, and men who affect to consider, that the poetical is but a synonyme for the sentimental, and that by turn does duty for the morbid and womanish. But much of this is of the period, and much more of its affectation. We have all of us seen it thrown aside upon occasion, and men betray themselves without knowing it. Very beautifully said Leigh Hunt, "Friendship is the most spiritual of the affections." Your father, your mother, your husband, your wife, your children, are each and all of them bound to you by ties not spiritual. Affection is due to these—this is a fact acknowledged by men who are of the earth earthy. But your friend comes to you with no claim—pretention to claim is fatal; we can have no friendship with the man who expects it as if it were owing to him. Spontaneity is the essence of whatever is tender and beautiful in any affection. Montaigne, writing of his friendship with La Boetie, said, "If I am pressed to say why I loved him, I feel that I cannot better express it than by answering, Because it was he, because it was I." And this spontaneity must be mutual; people are aware of this, but they are not so well aware that it is rarely simultaneous. Some friendships are "complete from the beginning," but not all, and herein lies a difficulty. A man has, unknown to himself, swept the chords of our hearts with a sudden sweetness, a sweetness born of our pity, or of his grace of soul; and all at once he becomes a joy to us; we hold him "half divine," and would sit at his feet through all time, if the way of the world permitted. But he does not open to us so readily as we could wish; he bears with us rather, and we perceive, with something of sorrow, that our affectionate worship, silent though it be, is half a burden to him. But presently the emotions in him quicken—especially do they quicken if he begins to suspect that our worship has loss of devotion in it—and then we find the mark we had made, then, when we have

"wrought into his heart
A way to love that wakened love within
To answer that which came."

This is the high tide of friendship; and in friendship, as in love, there is but one high-tide. And what a summer it makes your life!

"Henceforth you need not say on leaving earth,
'You had no glory in it.'"

To be loved—loved with a love that has no earthiness in it, a love that is full of tenderness, wholly pure and spiritual, a love like that which Jonathan gave unto David, passing the love of woman—to be loved like this is to have something that shall keep your soul out of the dust through the burden and heat of many a day yet to come. Aye, even when it shall seem to you that the love itself is dead, the glory of having been loved shall be with you.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

MILL AND THE "WESTMINSTER REVIEW."

The original funds were nearly or quite exhausted, and if the *Review* was to be continued some new arrangement of its affairs had become indispensable. My father and I had several conferences with Bowring on the subject. We were willing to do our utmost for maintaining the *Review* as an organ of our opinions, but not under Bowring's editorship; while the impossibility of its any longer supporting a paid editor, afforded a ground on which, without affront to him, we could propose to dispense with his services. We and some of our friends were prepared to carry on the *Review* as unpaid writers, either finding among ourselves an unpaid editor, or sharing the editorship among us. But while this negotiation was proceeding with Bowring's apparent acquiescence, he was carrying on another in a different quarter (with Colonel Perronet Thompson), of which we received the first intimation in a letter from Bowring as editor, informing us merely that an arrangement had been made, and proposing to us to write for the next number, with promise of payment. We did not dispute Bowring's right to bring about, if he could, an arrangement more favourable to himself than the one we had proposed; but we thought the concealment which he had practised towards us while seemingly entering into our own project, an affront, and even had we not thought so, we were indisposed to expend any more of our time and trouble in attempting to write up the *Review* under his management. Accordingly my father excused himself from writing; though two or three years later, on great pressure, he did write one more political article. As for me, I positively refused. And thus ended my connection with the original Westminster. The last article which I wrote in it had cost me more labour than any previous; but it was a labour of love, being a defence of the early French Revolutionists against the Tory misrepresentations of Sir Walter Scott, in the introduction to his Life of Napoleon. The number of books which I read for this purpose, making notes and extracts—even the number I had to buy (for in those days there was no public or subscription library from which books of reference could be taken home), far exceeded the worth of the immediate object; but I had at that time a half formed intention of writing a History of the French Revolution; and though I never executed it, my collections afterwards were very useful to Carlyle for a similar purpose. —*Autobiography, by John Stuart Mill.*

Insurances.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

AFTER this date, the Brokerage allowed by this Company on the Premia on RISKS to ports west of Singapore, will be Ten per cent. (10%) only; on ALL OTHER INSURANCES a Brokerage of Thirty-three and One-third per cent. (33⅓%) on the Premia will be allowed, as heretofore.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 42 Hongkong, 5th January, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

1y 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after SATURDAY, the 1st November, a Brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓%), will be allowed on *all insurances* granted by this Association.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1800 Hongkong, 30th October, 1873.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 951 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.

tf 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire in the above Company at current rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1617 Hongkong, 1st October, 1873.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date until further notice, a *Return* of Twenty per cent. (20%) will be made on the Premium charged on all Insurances effected with this Office; such Return being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

tf 1159 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 385

Insurances.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20%.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents	½ per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents	¾ " "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents	1 " "

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.

Not exceeding ten days	⅛ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month	¼ "
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months	⅜ "
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months	½ "
Above 6 months	the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1903 Hongkong, 21st November, 1873.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at current rates, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1801 Hongkong, 31st October, 1873.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	⅛ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month	¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	⅜ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	½ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.	

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 765,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15% for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST. A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20% allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 1st and 15th instants, altering Clauses Nos. 130, 131, 132, and 133 of the Articles of Association; (such changes to take effect from 1st November, 1871), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.:—

Two-thirds (2/3rds) to *all contributors*, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.

One-third (1/3rd) to Shareholders generally, according to the number of shares held by each.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 314 Hongkong, 16th February, 1872.

Insurances.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	of the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month	do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months	do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months	do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.

tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days	⅛ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month	¼ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months	⅜ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months	½ do. do.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents.	½ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents.	¾ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 per cent

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

Insurances.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON.

THE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Attention of Shippers is called to the low rates of Premiums charged by the undersigned Agents of above named Companies, for all steamer risks, subject to a brokerage of 15 per cent.

The "Oosterling," as well as the "Globe," after paying the Shareholders a dividend of 10 per cent. on their paid-up Capital, distribute 25 per cent. of the surplus of the profits pro rata amongst each of the Insurers as have paid during the year £500 and upwards in premium. Particulars can be obtained at the Office of

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 40 Hongkong 16th October, 1872.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 12th January, 1874.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 10 a 24	per picul	$107.00 a	$116.00
" 28 a 32	"	117.00 a	123.00
" 36 a 42	"	125.00 a	135.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 a 7½ lbs	per piece	$1.87 a	2.00
" 8 a 8½ lbs	"	2.30 a	2.45
" 9 a 10 lbs	"	2.90 a	3.25
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 56 a 60 reed	"	2.20 a	2.45
" 64 a 66	"	2.60 a	2.75
" 68 a 80	"	2.90 a	3.45
WHITE SPOTTED DO.	per piece	2.45 a	2.60
WHITE BROCADES	"	2.50 a	2.55
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards	"	2.40 a	3.20
" 40 "	"	3.50 a	3.60
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs	"	1.65 a	1.80
" 24 " & 33 " 8 lbs	"	2.20 a	2.28
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS	"	3.80 a	3.95
DYED BROCADE DO.	"	3.70 a	3.85
DYED DAMASK DO.	per piece	6.20 a	6.30
CHINTS	"	1.80 a	1.95
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	per doz.	0.65 a	0.70
" Brown	"	0.62 a	0.68
" Red	"	0.80 a	0.88
VELVETS, Black, 22 ins.	per yard	0.22 a	0.23
" Gentian, 22 "	"	0.19 a	0.20
VELVETEENS, Black	"	0.24 a	0.25

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES	per yard	0.21 a	0.22
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet	per piece	8.00 a	9.00
" Assorted	"	8.80 a	8.70
" *HH* Scarlet		8.80 a	8.90
" Assorted		8.50 a	8.80
CAMLETS, 88	"	16.50 a	17.00
" 88	"	19.00 a	19.50
" S	"	20.00 a	20.50
" *BBB*	"	22.00 a	23.50
LASTINGS, *DD*	"	15.00 a	15.50

METALS.

IRON, Nail-Rod Nos. 1 a 6	per picul	4.30 a	4.40
" Hoop	"	4.50 a	4.65
" Bar	"	4.20 a	4.25
" Wire	"	9.80 a	10.50
LEAD	"	8.30 a	8.50
STEEL, English	per tab.	4.50 a	4.55
" Swedish	"	6.00 a	6.25
TIN, Malacca	per picul	31.50 a	32.00
TIN PLATES	per box	8.00 a	8.20
SHEATHING METAL	per picul	25.00 a	27.00
QUICKSILVER, English	"	165.00 a	167.00
" American	"	168.00 a	170.00
SPELTER	"	7.60 a	7.75

PRODUCE

COTTON, Shanghai	"	13.80 a	14.00
" Ningpo	"	14.50 a	15.00
" Tientsin	"	14.80 a	15.00
" Shantung	"	14.50 a	15.00
" Bengal	"	11.50 a	16.00
ALUM	per picul	1.50 a	1.65
SAPPANWOOD, Japan white	"	3.90 a	4.20
" Black	"	3.05 a	3.50
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	"	2.45 a	2.50
" " 2	"	2.20 a	2.25
" Siam, white	"	1.75 a	1.90
" " mill cleaned	"	1.55 a	1.60
" Manila	"	2.35 a	2.40
" Java	"	2.00 a	2.10
" Singapore	"	1.70 a	1.75
" Saigon	"	1.40 a	1.45
" Arracan	"	2.10 a	2.15
" Rangoon	"	2.35 a	2.40
SALTPETRE	"	6.00 a	6.50
COAL, AFLOAT	per ton.		
" English steam	"	15.50 a	—
" American Anthracite	"	14.50 a	—
" Sydney	"	12.50 a	—
WINDOW GLASS	per box.	4.00 a	4.05
SUNDRY PRODUCE, &c.,			
RATTANS, Straits	per pcl.	6.00 a	6.20
" Banjar	"	6.10 a	6.25
PEPPER, White	"	22.80 a	23.00
" Black	"	15.30 a	16.00
BETEL NUT	"	3.25 a	4.00
SANDAL WOOD Malabar	"	4.30 a	4.40
" South Seas	"	17.00 a	18.50
SAPAN WOOD, Manila	"	1.70 a	2.00
" Siam	"	2.20 a	2.65
FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lbs	"	1.80 a	1.92
" American, per barrel of 200 lbs	"	6.75 a	6.80
WHEAT, Tientsin	per pcl.	1.80 a	1.95
" California	"	2.25 a	2.30
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 a 3	"	6.75 a	7.20
" Dk. Brown	"	5.50 a	5.60
" West Coast, Dk. Brown	"	3.20 a	3.80
" Manila, Dry White	"	4.20 a	4.50
" Dk. Brown	"	3.75 a	3.90
CAMPHOR, packed	"	15.00 a	15.50
PEAS, White	"	2.30 a	2.35
" Green	"	2.10 a	2.25
" Black	"	1.50 a	1.55
" Yellow	"	1.60 a	1.75
MUSHROOMS	"	55.00 a	65.00
SEAWEED, Green	"	2.00 a	2.45
" Cut	"	2.85 a	3.00
MUSKS, Dry Siam (large)	"	8.75 a	14.00
" " middle	"	6.75 a	8.20
VERMICELLI, Tientsin	"	0.20 a	0.75
BEES WAX, Japan	"	14.50 a	15.00
" Hankow	"	67.00 a	68.00

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
HONGKONG.					
STEAMERS.					
Adon	Petersen	Chi. str	503	Chinese	
Avoca	Andrews	Brit. str	1008	P. & O. S.N. Co	Shanghai
Chinkiang	Hogg	Brit. str	798	Siemssen & Co	At Canton
Columbian	E. G. Stead	Brit. str	2200	P. & O. N. S. Co	Singapore, &c.
Dang Wee		Ann. str	250	Aug. Heard & Co	
Douglas	Bornie	Brit. str	864	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Fame	Vicary	Brit. str	146	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Flying*
Great Republic	Howard	Amr. str	4000	P. M. S. S. Co	Y'kohama, &c.
Hindostan	John A. Miller	Brit. str	991	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	Singapore, &c.
Kiushan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Lombardy	E. M. Gilleon	Brit. str	1726	P. & O. S. N. Co	Bombay, &c.
Menzaleh	Mourrut	Fren. str	1008	Messageries Maritimes	
Norna	Koch	Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	
Orissa	W. H. Peckley	Brit. str	1119	P. & O. Co	Yokohama
Powan‡	Benning	Brit. str	1890	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Poyang §	Carroll	Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Prince Albert		Brit. str	180	Acheong	
Pautuxet	Barbos	Amr. str	230	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Acheong	
Tigre	Lecointre	Fren. str	1900	Messageries Maritimes	
Yangtsze	Corner	Brit. str	782	Siemssen & Co	*In Dock*
Yesso	Ashton	Brit. str	625	D. Lapraik & Co	*In Dock*
Yot-tung	Rasmussen	Brit. str	332	Acheong	*Laid up*
Yung-Ching	Gibbon	Chi. str	660	Chinese	

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

SAILING VESSELS.

Altagracia	B. de Onaindi	Span. bk	420	Remedios & Co	
Anna	Jessen	Ger. bk	440	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Ariadne	W. Holtz	Ger. bk	260	Order	Hamburg
Banian	Alleyne	Brit. sh	760	Rayal & Co	Manila, &c.
Brema	Schweitzer	Ger. bk	380	Aug. Heard & Co	New York
Cashmere	Norton	Amr. sh	937	Olyphant & Co	
Cap-sing-moon	Sorensen	Brit. bk	464	S. E. Burrows & Sons	
Chateaubriand	Herve	Fren. bk	387	Carlowitz & Co	
Columba	Tough	Brit. bk	334	Wm. Pustau & Co	Cebu
Columbo	H. N. Heuer	Brit. bk	384	Aug. Heard & Co	Melbourne
Endeavour	Warland	Amr. sh	960	Pardon & Co	
Evening Star	Brown	Siam. bk	414	Chinese	
Fyen	Caspersen	Dan. bk	311	Siemssen & Co	
Fortune	Schutt	Siam. bk	427	Chinese	
Gloucester	Vincent	Brit. sh	520	Rozario & Co	
Haidee	Thos. Stewart	Brit. sh	857	Aug. Heard & Co	Melbourne
Hera	Dickinson	Brit. sch	478	Chinese	
Hohenzollern	Hashagen	Ger. bk	270	Aug. Heard & Co	New York
Iconium	J. Margrom	Amr. bk	659	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Kinsbridge	Symonds	Brit. sh	1497	Russell & Co	
Kvik	Amundsen	Nor. bg	188	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Lucro	Colberg	Siam. bk	452	Chinese	
Maggie	C. H. Buset	Brit. bk	191	Chinese	Saigon
Matilda Atheling	Whereat	Brit. bk	676	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Mary Anna	Minster	Ger. bk	518	Remedios & Co	
Mohely	Renier	Fren. bk	395	Siemssen & Co	
Naworth Castle	M. Linklater	Brit. bk	348	Bourjau & Co	Port Louis
Nou Granada	Bauer	Ger. bk	340	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Norseman	Hansen	Siam. sh	711	Chinese	
Paradies	Papp	Ger. bk	356	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
Peiho	Holdt	Ger. bk	239	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Rita	S. Gutierres	Span. bk	563	Remedios & Co	
Sarah Nicholson	J. G. Selkirk	Brit. sh	933	Olyphant & Co	
Scotland	Holcomb	Amr. sch	78	H. Cohen	
Selim	James Dick	Brit. bk	733	John Burd & Co	
Siamese Crown	J. J. Witt	Siam. sh	532	Chinese	
Sparrowhawk	Calhoun	Brit. bk	445	Rozario & Co	
Sumatra	J. Mullin	Amr. sh	1072	Russell & Co	
Talee	Hoffmann	Ger. bk	343	Siemssen & Co	
Tay-Watt	Sass	Siam. bk	654	Chinese	
Tokatea	McKinnon	Brit. bk	1075	Rozario & Co	Danedin
Tuck-sing	Marshall	Amr. bk	388	Russell & Co	
Vesta	Hoost	Ger. bk	700	Wm. Pustau & Co	Channell f. o.
Villa de Rivadavia	Castillo	Span. bg	261	Brandao & Co	Manila
Man-nien-tsing	Sum-shin-fat				
Ngan-fun	Stewart				
Sui-Tsing	Stewart				
Sun-Chee	Clark				
Tu-an-lan	Le Buch				
Thales	Young				
Tien-Po					
CANTON					
H.I.C.M.		cor.			
H.I.C.M.		g-b.			
H.I.C.M.		g-b.			
H.I.C.M.		g-b.			
H.I.C.M.		cor.			
Brit. str		775		Olyphant & Co	
H.I.C.M.		g-b.			
MACAO.					
Agustina	Barvier	Peru. sh	947	Olano	Callao
Callao	A. de Aranoea	Peru. sh	1552	Pearce	Callao
Francisco Calderon	Perks	Peru. str	1200	Pearce	
Fray Bentos	Angel Fulle	Peru. sh	501	Tuton	Callao
Lola	J. A. Bueno	Peru. sh	899	Olano	Callao
Luisa Canevaro	Venturini	Peru. sh	1203	W. T. Armero	Callao
Macao	Vidaurazaga	Peru. sh	1076	Pearce	Callao
Nil Desperandum	Griffin	Brit. bk	346	Order	
Nuevo Providencia	Vidaurazaga	Peru. sh	947	Tuton	Callao
Oracle	Erquiaga	Peru. sh	1231	Vetorgnia	Callao
Peru	Basagoitia	Peru. sh	690	Tuton	Callao
Providencia	J. Yzaurieta	Peru. sh	669	Tuton	Callao
Spark	Wilson	Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Isabel	Fuxa	Peru. sh	1314	Garcia y Garcia	Callao

‡ *Running between Canton and Macao.*

SWATOW.

In port on 9th January, 1874.

Anna	Eisenman	Ger. bk	227	Dircks & Kruger	
Auguste	Bernard	Fren. bk	344	Dircks & Kruger	San Francisco
Caroline	Paulsen	Ger. sch	274	Dircks & Kruger	
Diane	Made	Fren. sh	711	Frewin & Co	
Eaglet	Nicol	Brit. bk	391	Frewin & Co	
Frohlich	Helm	Ger. bk	360	Dircks & Kruger	
Furst Bismarck	Krause	Ger. bk	271	Dircks & Kruger	Bangkok
G. T. Ray	Fraser	Brit. bk	356	Frazar & Co	
Helena	Mounsen	Swed. bg	225	Dircks & Kruger	Amoy
Pyrmont	Diedrichsen	Ger. bk	430	Dircks & Kruger	
Rebecca	Schopper	Ger. bk	256	Dircks & Kruger	
Sally	Long	Brit. bk	296	Vincent & Co	Chefoo
Traviata	Breckwold	Ger. bk	270	Dircks & Kruger	

AMOY.

In port 7th January, 1874.

Alerta	Vogt	Ger. bg	210	Pasedag & Co	
Britain's Pride	Barry	Brit. bg	178	Order	Takao
Burra Norfal	Worgitzky	Siam. bk	360	Boyd